FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 MAY 1986

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin during which questions were examined of "stepping up" cooperation in "strengthening" Syria's "defense capability" in view of the "increased threats" emanating from the United States and Israel against Syria, Moscow television reported. In the course of the discussion, Gorbachev asked Khaddam to convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad affirming the USSR's stand with Syria and its policy against imperialism and Zionism, according to Damascus radio, and it noted that Khaddam also conveyed a message to Gorbachev from Al-Asad regarding the regional situation.

In further reportage on Khaddam's meeting with USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Andrey Gromyko, Damascus radio revealed that the two sides made a detailed review of the "aggressive U.S.-Israeli threats" against Syria, while Moscow radio's Arabic service noted that the sides expressed their concern over the U.S.' "rash policy." The radio also disclosed that the Soviet side praised Syria's "anti-imperialist policy" and its "firm confrontation" of the U.S. and Israeli "military-political pressure," and affirmed the Soviet Union's intention to continue providing Syria with "comprehensive assistance and support" in the "struggle" against imperialism and Zionism. In a speech cited by Damascus radio during a banquet later the same day, Khaddam asserted that the United States and Israel would be mistaken to believe that they could force Syria to abandon "struggle" for the "liberation" of the "occupied Arab territories," and warned that there will be no "capitulatory settlement" in the Middle East. Although acknowledging the "dimension" of the "danger" confronting Syria, Khaddam emphasized that this will not deter Syria from pursuing its "patriotic progressive course," according to TASS. In his speech, Gromyko referred to the "many-sided" cooperation existing between the two countries and reiterated the Soviet Union's determination to continue rendering "support and help" to Syria, according to another TASS report. Gromyko denounced the U.S. policy of "neoglobalism," TASS reported, which he claimed was aimed at imposing U.S. "hegemony" on the nations, and asserted that the "undisguised threats" against Syria are another manifestation of that policy.

Damascus radio reported Al-Asad's arrival in Damascus following a 3-day official visit to Greece, contradicting an earlier Athens radio report that he was departing Greece for Romania.

In another development, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas in comments to French radio cited by AFP revealed that Syria has conducted negotiations with the kidnappers of the Western hostages in Lebanon and that Al-Asad asked Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to help in securing their release. Talas asserted that had Syria known the whereabouts of the French hostages, it would have freed them, even by "force," according to the report, and he claimed that the U.S. attack on Libya and its "threats" against Syria have delayed the release of the French hostages "for a certain time."

Iraq

Although acknowledging the mediation efforts of Jordan's King Husayn, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, while in Kuwait, described as "premature" talk of an Iraqi-Syrian summit, according to Radio Monte Carlo, and he noted that "many issues" between the two countries still have to be dealt with. However, "well-connected Arab sources" cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* disclosed that King Husayn has "principally succeeded" in achieving agreement between the Iraqi and Syrian presidents to hold a summit in Amman "shortly." Meanwhile, "informed sources" cited by Radio Monte Carlo asserted that the main aim of Jordan's mediation between Iraq and Syria is to "clear the atmosphere" between the two countries so that an Arab summit can be convened. On the other hand, a commentary carried by Voice of the Masses radio accused Syria of playing a role of "sabotage on Lebanese and Arab levels," and asserted that Syrian President al-Asad is the "intimate ally" of the enemies of Arabism and the Arab nation.

As for the foreign minister's 28 May visit to Kuwait, 'Aziz met with the Kuwaiti amir to whom he delivered a letter from President Saddam Husayn and also met with his Iraqi counterpart, according to INA and KUNA reports. 'Aziz departed for Saudi Arabia later the same day where he held talks with Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah and delivered a message for Saudi King Fahd from President Husayn, SPA reported.

Libya

On the third day of his visit to the Soviet Union, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud held final talks with USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov during which there was an "in-depth" discussion regarding long-term economic ties and "further steps" to strengthen Libya's "defense capability" in light of the continuing U.S. "military pressure" on the Jamahiriyah. Later, Jallud held talks with USSR Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov, according to JANA, which, TASS noted, passed in an atmosphere of "friendship and mutual understanding."

PLO

"Informed Palestinian sources" cited by the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* asserted that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has "acceded" to the wish of the Fatah Central Committee to "abolish" the Amman agreement "soon." In related reportage, the Riyadh paper *AL-RIYADH* reported that the Soviet Union recently informed representatives of Palestinian factions opposed to Fatah that Fatah would abolish the agreement if the factions were to agree to a dialogue leading to Palestinian unity and the convocation of a new PNC session, according to "informed sources." Meanwhile, an official PLO spokesman condemned UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recent statement in Israel on the "need" for "substitutes" for the PLO in any Middle East peace negotiation, and reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Sudan

In a statement to Radio Monte Carlo in New York where he is attending the UN General Assembly session on Africa, Foreign Minister Al-Sharif al-Hindi revealed that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will travel to Addis Ababa "within a few days" for talks with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and SPLA leader John Garang, at Mengistu's invitation.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqis sustained "very heavy losses" during a "relatively severe battle" with the Iranians in the Karareh region, Hajj 'Umran operational sector, according to a communique cited by Tehran radio, which asserted that the clash ended with the Iraqis' withdrawal from the area. For Iraq's part, a military spokesman claimed that Iraqi fighters bombed Iranian troop concentrations in the Dezful and Shushtar areas, "wiping out large numbers" of them, in a statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio.

Israel

In further developments regarding the affair of the Shin Bet director, a "senior Likud minister" cited by Jerusalem television claimed that the "event" was "approved" by Yitzhaq Shamir who was prime minister at the time, and subsequently supported by the then opposition leader Shim'on Peres. On the other hand, in an interview broadcast by IDF radio, Shamir, in response to a question regarding his alleged involvement and knowledge of the "affair," asserted that he knew what a prime minister "is supposed to know" and stressed he "acted accordingly." Knesset member Refa'el Goren said it was his impression after a talk with Shamir 28 May that what took place was on a "local level" and that no order was given for the killings or the cover-up, according to the same television report. Jerusalem radio disclosed that Peres rejected a proposal made by the attorney general "several weeks ago" to dismiss the Shin Bet director in order to avoid an investigation.

In a separate development, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal announced that France "terminated" negotiations with Israel over the sale of a nuclear reactor allegedly due to the pressure of French companies with commercial links with Arab countries, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported a "mass migration" from the Burj al-Barajinah camp 29 May in the wake of renewed fighting there between Amal and Palestinians. A 28 May Voice of Lebanon radio report claimed that 11 persons were killed and 50 wounded in the clashes.

Pakistan

Twenty-five persons were detained, including seven Libyans and an unspecified number of Iranians, in connection with the 27 May bombings in Karachi, Tokyo KYODO reported. In a statement to Riyadh SPA, an official Saudi "source" noted Saudi Arabia's condemnation of these "wrong modes of behavior" and declared that they will not deter it from pursuing its known stands vis-a-vis the Arab and Islamic nation's causes.

OPEC Affairs

The Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran delivered a written message for Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i from Saudi King Fahd in which Fahd expressed Saudi Arabia's "readiness" to carry out the "necessary cooperation" in connection with the "recovery of the oil situation."

Egypt

Cairo papers cited by MENA reported on a "radiation leak" from a cobalt device at Cairo University following the theft of some of the lead covering the device and from attempts to lift it. However, a subsequent statement by the Nuclear Energy Organization broadcast by Cairo radio stressed that an inspection of the site revealed that there was "no" radioactive leak or contamination, and asserted that the situation is "quite safe."

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DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 103 29 May 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Saudi Paper on PLO Unity, Abolishing of Amman Accord *[AL-RIYAD 27 May]* ..... A 1
  - 'Arafat Willing To Abolish Accord *[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 28 May]* ..... A 1
  - Al-Wazir Denies 'Arafat Willingness *[WAM]* ..... A 1
- Cairo Daily Interviews PLO's Faruq Qaddumi *[AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION 28 May]* ..... A 1
- PNC Speaker Interviewed on Unity, Other Topics *[London AL-MAJALLAH 21-27 May]* ..... A 3
- Further on Jordan's Mediation Between Syria, Iraq ..... A 3
  - Presidents To Meet in Amman 'Shortly' *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 27 May]* ..... A 3
  - UK Daily Reports on 'Positive Results' *[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 28 May]* ..... A 4
  - Iraq's 'Aziz Says 'Long Way To Go' *[KUNA]* ..... A 4
- Further Response to Thatcher's Visit to Israel ..... A 4
  - UAE Paper Carries 'Arafat Comment *[WAKH]* ..... A 4
- PLO 'Condemns' Thatcher Statement *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5
  - W. Bank Dignitaries Affirm Support for PLO *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5
- Mayor Interviewed on Thatcher Meeting *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 5
- Palestinian Spokesman on Further Beirut Camp Fighting *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 6
- PLO Groups Plant Explosives Near Israeli Camp *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 6
- Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

- Cypriot Tanker Fire Brought Under Control *[GULF DAILY NEWS 29 May]* ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

- Amir Returns From 'Minor Pilgrimage' to Saudi Arabia ..... C 1
- Paper Says Thatcher Biased Toward Israel, U.S. ..... C 1

KUWAIT

- Reportage on Visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister ..... C 1
  - 'Aziz Arrives 28 May ..... C 1
  - Amir Receives 'Aziz ..... C 1
  - Further on 'Aziz's Talks With Amir ..... C 1
  - Foreign Minister Meets 'Aziz ..... C 2
  - 'Aziz Departs for Saudi Arabia ..... C 2
- Minister Says Thatcher's Visit Signals New Efforts *[AL-SIYASAH 27 May]* ..... C 2
- Expatriate Work Force To Be Reduced by 30,000 *[ARAB TIMES 27 May]* ..... C 2

OMAN

- Diplomatic Relations Established With Jamaica ..... C 2
- 'Special Attention' Paid to Thatcher's Israel Visit ..... C 2

QATAR

- Thatcher's Visit 'Defying Arab Feelings' ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

- Reportage on Visit by Amir of Bahrain ..... C 3
  - King Fahd Receives Amir ..... C 3
  - King, Amir Hold Second Meeting ..... C 3
  - Amir Departs ..... C 4
- Reportage on Iraqi Foreign Minister's Visit ..... C 4
  - 'Aziz Arrives ..... C 4
  - 'Aziz Delivers Message to King Fahd ..... C 4
  - 'Aziz Departs ..... C 4
- Kuwaiti Amir Arrives in Jeddah 28 May ..... C 4
- 'Source' Comments on Karachi Airline Office Blasts ..... C 4
- Thatcher 'Deals in Double Standards' in Israel Visit *['UKAZ 26 May]* ..... C 4

UAE

- Thatcher's Remarks 'Direct Slap' at PLO *[KHALEEJ TIMES 28 May]* ..... C 5
  - Further on Thatcher's Visit ..... C 5

YAR

- Iraqi Interior Minister Arrives With Message ..... C 6
  - Salih Receives Message ..... C 6

EGYPT

- Radiation Leak Denied; Situation 'Quite Safe' ..... D 1
  - Radiation 'Below Permissible Levels' ..... D 1
  - Mubarak Contacts Officials on Device ..... D 1
- Muslim Brotherhood Leaders Deny Succession Battle *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 28 May]* ..... D 1
- Thatcher, Mubarak Exchange Messages on Palestinians ..... D 2
- Government Repays $1.25 Billion in Loans This Year ..... D 2

IRAQ

- Baghdad Radio on Syrian 'Grand Plot' in Lebanon ..... E 1
- Paper Says Thatcher Seeking 'Domestic Gains' ..... E 1
- Iranian Attacks on Civilians Reported to UN ..... E 2
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 2
  - Planes Raid Shushtar, Dezful Areas ..... E 2
  - Communique No 2,242 ..... E 2

JORDAN

- Awqaf Ministry Condemns Professor's Murder in U.S. ..... F 1
- Paper Praises Husayn's Baghdad, Damascus Efforts *[SAWT AL SHA'B 28 May]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

- UN's Goulding Arrives in Beirut for UNIFIL Talks *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Meets With Birri ..... G 1
  - Meets With Karami ..... G 1
  - Confers With Al-Jumayyil, Al-Turk ..... G 1
- Irish Minister To Discuss Kidnapped AUB Professor *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
- Al-Hariri Educational Institution Director Kidnapped ..... G 1
- Amal Shelling Intensifies Fighting in Camps *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Two Amal Members Killed *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - Fighting Continues Despite Cease-Fire ..... G 2
  - Heavy Fighting Continues *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - Casualties Increase *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2

  - Mass Migration Reported .... G 2
- Two Armenians Assassinated by Gunmen in Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
  - Junblatt Condemns Assassinations *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 2
  - Armenian Strike Called *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 3
  - Archbishopric Condemns 'Aggressions' *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 3
- Israelis Reportedly Cut Back Lahd's Funding .... G 3

SYRIA

- Al-Asad, Delegation Return to Damascus From Greece .... H 1
- Vice President Khaddam Visits Soviet Union .... H 1
- Hostage Negotiations Taking Place Asserts Talas *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... H 1
- Ba'th Party, Cuban Communist Party Begin Talks .... H 1
- Culture Minister, Delegation Leave for Moscow .... H 1
- Commentaries Criticize Thatcher's Stand on Mideast .... H 1
  - 'Hostile' British Stand .... H 1
  - Bias Toward Israel .... H 2

ISRAEL

- Further Reportage on Shin Bet Incident .... I 1
  - Investigation 'Apparently' To Begin .... I 1
  - Special Adviser Appointed .... I 1
  - Knowledge of Misdeeds Denied *[Mann in MA'ARIV 28 May]* .... I 1
  - Shamir 'Approved' Event .... I 1
  - Shamir Backs Up Shin Bet *[HADASHOT 29 May]* .... I 2
  - Shamir Reiterates Stand .... I 2
  - Moshe Arens Comments *[THE JERUSALEM POST 29 May]* .... I 3
  - Office Relations 'Harmed' .... I 3
  - 'Moral Strength' Challenged *[Samet in HA'ARETZ 28 May]* .... I 3
- Editorials Criticize British Attitudes on Mideast .... I 4
  - British Policy Assailed *[AL-SHA'B 26 May]* .... I 4
  - Position on Palestinians *[AL-QUDS 27 May]* .... I 4
  - 'Fundamental' Change Required *[AL-FAJR 27 May]* .... I 4
  - Limited Gains Seen .... I 5
- Israel Concedes on Question for Tabah Arbiter .... I 5
  - Agreement Linked to Compensation *[Eldar in HA'ARETZ 26 May]* .... I 5
- France Terminates Nuclear Reactor Talks .... I 5
- Peres Calls on Syria To Enter Direct Negotiations *[DAVAR 23 May]* .... I 5
- Israel, Egypt Considering Setting Up Gas Pipeline .... I 6
- Tourism Minister Returns From Greece, Comments .... I 6
- Shamir Says Problems 'Prevent' Herut Convention .... I 6
- Shamir Briefs Committee on Foreign Affairs Issues .... I 6
- W. Bank Petitions for 'Jordanian Regime' Overthrow *['Inbari in 'AL HAMISHMAR 29 May]* .... I 6
- Civilian Administration Responds to Report on Gaza *[Ga'on in 'AL HAMISHMAR 26 May]* .... I 7
- Roadside Bomb Explodes in Gaza; No Casualties .... I 7
- Terrorist Squads Reported at Large in W. Bank *[Ben-'Amil in DAVAR 29 May]* .... I 7
- Abu Jihad Negotiates Release of Terrorists in Jordan *[Avidan in DAVAR 26 May]* .... I 8
- Amal Foils Terrorist Attacks Against Israel *[Pedatzur in HA'ARETZ 27 May]* .... I 8

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Foreign Minister Meets With Counterparts in New York .... Q 1

LIBYA

- ICO Chief Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Ramadan .... Q 1
- Jabir Receives Sudanese, Palestinian Officials .... Q 1
- JANA Reports Kissinger Statements on Saudi Arms Deal .... Q 1

MOROCCO

Filali Denies Moves for Contacts With Polisario .... Q 2

SUDAN

Al-Hindi Reports Al-Mahdi To Meet Garang in Ethiopia *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... Q 2

TUNISIA

U.S. Envoy Conveys Message to Habib Bourguiba .... Q 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Yehualashet Girma Elected WPE First Secretary .... R 1

SOMALIA

Further Reportage on Siad Barre Car Accident .... R 1
    President To Leave Hospital 'Soon' .... R 1
    Reports on Death Cited *[Radio Halgan]* .... R 1
    Leaders Send Good Health Wishes .... R 1
    Opposition Official Interviewed *[Radio Halgan]* .... R 1

UGANDA

Museveni Calls For 'Mobilization' Against RSA .... R 2
Italian Envoy Denies Involvement in 'Coup' Attempt .... R 2
Government Takes Measures To Combat Economic Ills .... R 2
Border Cooperation With Zaire Strengthened .... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for Trade Meeting *[Harare]* .... S 1
    Addresses PTA Meeting *[Harare]* .... S 1

CAMEROON

Quebec Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Visit .... S 1

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Bioko Visits Paris 'For Health Reasons,' Returns .... S 1

ZAIRE

Beninese Minister Arrives With Kerekou Message *[PANA]* .... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou, SDAR Minister Discuss Saharan Situation .... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Castro's Message on OAU Anniversary .... T 1
Soviet Diplomat Lectures on Chernobyl Accident .... T 1

GAMBIA

President Jawara Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message *[AFP]* .... T 2

GHANA

Outgoing U.S. Envoy Bids Farewell to PNDC Member .... T 2
Accra Radio Reports Trial of Arms Dealers in New York .... T 2

GUINEA

President Conte Receives DK's Khieu Samphan .... T 2

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives CAR Foreign Minister .... T 3
Chadian General Says Lull in War 'Deceptive' .... T 3

LIBERIA

Ministry Compiles List of Citizens in Libya .... T 3
NDPL Membership Not Compulsory for Civil Servants .... T 3

MALI

Cape Verde Envoy Delivers Message; Ties Discussed .... T 4

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on University Student Riots .... T 4
    Police Station Burned, Institutions Closed .... T 4
    Lagos University Closed .... T 4
    More Universities Closed .... T 4
    Student Disturbances Escalate .... T 4
    University Closure 'Eases Tensions' *[AFP]* .... T 4
    Minister Visits Zaria University .... T 5
    Alumni Propose University Closure .... T 5
    NLC Calls For 4 June Demonstration .... T 6
    Government Announces Containment Measure .... T 6
Government Calls For Exchange of Experts With Cuba .... T 6
Indonesia Offers To Help in Rural Development .... T 6
Government Seeks Deal With Private Creditors *[AFP]* .... T 6

SENEGAL

Reportage on Visit of Quebec Relations Minister .... T 7
    Meets Diouf, Talks to Press .... T 7
    Concludes Visit 24 May *[AFP]* .... T 7
President Diouf Leaves for UN Special Session .... T 7

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: Police Deployed Around Polling Stations .... T 7

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Visits South; SADF Action Denounced ... U 1
Changes in Defense, Security Council Ratified ... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Says Malawi Used by MNR as Infiltration Point ... U 1
Resistance Movement Military Organization Reported *[Johannesburg THE STAR 27 May]* ... U 1
Sabotaged Rail Line to RSA From Maputo Repaired *[Johannesburg]* ... U 3
MNR Claims 4 Towns Occupied, 300 Troops Killed *[Umtata]* ... U 3
Foreign Minister Speaks on Year of Peace ... U 3

NAMIBIA

Hiemstra To Recommend Constitutional Advisory Council *[Johannesburg]* ... U 4
S. Africans Banned From Addressing Political Meetings *[SAPA]* ... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Says Government Determined To End Violence ... U 4
Further Reportage on Crossroads Fighting ... U 4
    PFP Calls for Inquiry ... U 4
    Boesak Crossroads Visit Detailed ... U 5
    Some Residents Not To Be Let Back ... U 5
    Commentary Denies Forced Removals ... U 6
Government Confirms Argentina Breaks Relations ... U 6
PFP MPC Calls For Health Minister's Resignation ... U 6
Colored, Indian Houses Reject Law, Order Bills ... U 7
PFP MP: Changes in Collective Bargaining Necessary ... U 7
Mines, Unions Reach Agreement on Wages ... U 8
HNP Condemns Denial of Access to Monument ... U 8
NAFCOC To Meet in Johannesburg 11-12 June ... U 8
NAFCOC. ANC Issue Statement on Lusaka Talks ... U 8
    NAFCOC Leader Comments on Talks ... U 9
Tambo Views 'Year of People's Army', ANC Struggle *[Lusaka Radio Freedom]* ... U 9
Buthelezi Warns Against Hopes for ANC Talks ... U 10
TBVC States Given 17 Million Rand for Education ... U 11
Alternative Education To Be Promoted at Rally ... U 11
Private Schools' Subsidies Not To Be Based on Race *[Umtata]* ... U 11
Coloreds, Indians Buying Houses in White Areas ... U 11
Survey Shows Most PWV Blacks Oppose Sanctions ... U 11
Consumer, Bus Boycott Launched in Duduza ... U 12
Two Security Policemen Sentenced by Court ... U 12
RAPPORT Editor Reportedly To Go in NP Purge *[Umtata]* ... U 12
Brits MAWU Official Injured, Wife Killed in Attack ... U 12
Town Councillor's Son Hacked to Death by 5 Men ... U 13
Rhodes University Hostel Burned Down ... U 13
Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports ... U 13
    Late 28 May ... U 13
    Early 29 May ... U 13
WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer' *[23-29 May]* ... U 14
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ... U 15
Commentary Calls for 'Reassessment' of Reform Process ... U 17

SWAZILAND

Mfanasibili, Simelane Sentenced to 7, 5 Years ... U 17

ZAMBIA

Two French Nationals Held Over SADF Raid *[Johannesburg]* .... U 18

ZIMBABWE

ANC, SWAPO Representatives Discuss RSA *[SAPA]* .... U 18
Foreign Minister Calls for Strengthening OAU *[SAPA]* .... U 18

Saudi Paper on PLO Unity, Abolishing of Amman Accord

GF281332 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 27 May 86 p 1

[Dispatch from Athens by Samir Sa'd al-Din]

[Text] It appears that the Algerian invitation to the Palestinian factions to hold a dialogue among themselves to reach a general agreement designed to restore PLO unity will achieve its goal.

Informed sources have told *AL-RIYAD* that after Ramadan is over, the Algerian capital will witness meetings among the factions and that there are several Arab countries and international powers acting to ensure the success of the Algerian invitation.

The sources stated that the USSR has requested the factions opposed to Fatah to accept the Algerian invitation for dialogue and restoring PLO unity. The USSR also advised them to benefit from this opportunity which, if lost, circumstances would not permit again. The Soviets recently asserted to representatives of these factions that in the event such dialogues lead to convening a new PNC session, Fatah would abolish the Amman accord, which the other factions insist on abolishing. The Soviets asserted that the Fatah Central Committee presented a pledge to Moscow to abolish the Amman accord in the event PLO unity is restored and that this would be done during one of the sessions of the new PNC. The pledge was made to Moscow by Rafiq al-Natshah, alias Abu Shakir, and Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

The sources affirmed that the Algerians refused to give a guarantee to this effect to the PFLP in the event it accepts the Algerian invitation and they made the following response to Mullawah, member of the PFLP's Political Bureau, who made the request: "We do not give a guarantee to this effect. Your dialogues would allow you to attain what you want. What we have to do is to patronize the dialogue and assist in its success." The sources told *AL-RIYAD*, however, that the PFLP may accept the Algerian invitation if its secretary general, George Habash, receives a letter from Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] in which they pledge to abolish the Amman accord.

Concerning the Algerian invitation, Muhammad Zuhdi al-Nashashibi, chairman of the Palestinian national dialogue committee — an independent group — told *AL-RIYAD* that the committee welcomes the beginning of dialogue to restore PLO unity in response to the initiative of [Algerian] President Chadli Bendjedid, particularly since "we have learned that there are positive guarantees that the Palestinian national dialogue would lead to abolishing the Amman accord."

'Arafat Willing To Abolish Accord

GF281256 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 28 May 86 pp 1, 15

[Text] Amman — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that the recent disagreement between Yasir 'Arafat and the members of the Fatah Central Committee has been settled. All of the [concerned] parties met in Tunis 2 days ago.

Informed Palestinian sources have said that 'Arafat has acceded to the wish of the Fatah Central Committee members concerning the need to abolish the Amman agreement soon, and to adopt a decisive stand concerning the movement of 'Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] and his supporters.

It has also been learned that the military council of 'Abu al-Za'im's movement would be convened in Jordan in the near future and is to be attended by 300 officers from among 'Abu al-Za'im's supporters, some of whom will be arriving in Jordan for the first time after getting permission to do so from the Jordanian authorities.

A preparatory committee of six officers, including Brigadier General Ghazi 'Atallah, brother of 'Abu al-Za'im; Brigadier General Hasan 'Uwaydah; Brigadier General Ibrahim Abu Shalhah; Colonel Muhammad Muslih; the deputy 'Umran 'Awdah; and Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad al-Turman was formed late last month to prepare for this military council, which is expected to adopt a number of important decisions within the continued dissension from Fatah.

Al-Wazir Denies 'Arafat Willingness

GF290724 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0658 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 May (WAM) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, has denied that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has agreed to abolish the Amman accord between the PLO and Jordan.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* published today, he said that the issue of the Amman accord was not discussed during the recent meetings of Palestinian leaders in Tunis.

Cairo Daily Interviews PLO's Faruq Qaddumi

PM290934 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 28 May 86 p 5

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of PLO Political Department, by 'Ayshah 'Abd al-Ghaffar in New Delhi; date not given]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *AL-AHRAM* Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said: The forces that are opposed to an international peace conference are the same forces that refused to respond to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He denied that there is disagreement between the PLO and Jordan, affirming that the Palestinian-Jordanian working paper is a "mechanism" for implementing the Arab peace plan endorsed by the Fes summit. In his statement Qaddumi dealt with the implications of the Iraq-Iran war, Mediterranean issues, and international terrorism.

During an interview I had with Faruq Qaddumi in New Delhi I asked him to evaluate the differences of views between Jordan and the PLO over the question of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the somewhat frozen situation between both sides.

The head of the PLO Political Department replied: We were hoping that the forces opposed to an international conference, by which I mean the United States, would respond to the joint working paper which Jordan and the PLO agreed upon. But unfortunately the United States played a sabotaging role in the peace process and showed no flexibility toward the efforts made by the PLO and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts.

There are differences between us and the United States but not between us and Jordan. We call upon the United States not to be biased in favor of Israel and to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights but, instead, it adopts a hostile attitude toward these rights. This is very clear from all the U.S. actions and behavior, from its support for Israel, and from its encouragement of Israel's expansionist policy in the occupied territories and Israeli raids on Palestinian camps wherever they may be, raids which culminated in the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Therefore, use of the term "ending the agreement" [with Jordan] certainly does not mean that Jordanian-Palestinian relations have been affected or that the Palestinian viewpoint has changed. We regret Jordan's stand with the United States, which refuses even to recognize the Palestinian people's basic rights.

Continuing, Faruq Qaddumi said: The Palestinian-Jordanian joint working paper is a mechanism to implement the Arab peace plan which the Fes summit endorsed. At the Casablanca summit King Husayn went as far as saying that the agreed paper was a means that could be utilized to implement the Arab peace plan. It could succeed or fail. The United States is responsible for its failure.

Question: What are your expectations with regard to convening an international conference and developments in the Middle East problem, particularly the Palestinian problem?

Qaddumi said: We are for convening a UN-sponsored international conference on the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem with the participation of the PLO on an equal footing with the other parties in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and on the basis of the UN resolution on the Palestinian problem. The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, should participate and other permanent members of the Security Council could attend if they wished. This conference is the best means of resolving the Middle East crisis. We are calling for the convening of this conference and the Security Council held a meeting in order to confirm this request. Also the United Nations held a special meeting in Geneva in 1983 to discuss the Palestine question and instructed the secretary general to call for this meeting and to carry out consultations with the other parties concerned in order to convene it as soon as possible. But the United States and Israel have opposed the peace efforts being made by the world community.

Question: All international efforts to effect a rapprochement between Iraq and Iran in order to end the bloody war between them have failed. What is your evaluation of developments in this conflict and the chances of settling it?

Answer: The Iraq-Iran war must end. It adversely affects the Palestinian problem and security in the Middle East and even the whole world. It also affects the interests of the two fraternal peoples. This war must be stopped. It is not a question of how the war is waged or of the weapons being used in it. The crux of the issue is the real desire to end this war. We have heard from Iraq that it wishes to end the war on the basis of international agreements and covenants. I was one of the members of the good offices committee set up by the nonaligned foreign ministers last April with the aim of ending the Iraq-Iran conflict, but most unfortunately we did not achieve the desired results. The nonaligned countries should make further efforts to end the conflict between two of the movement's members.

Question: Some people believe that the Nonaligned Movement is bankrupt and is unable to offer initiatives and solutions for the Third World countries vis-a-vis the big powers and the industrialized world.

Answer: We cannot say that the Nonaligned Movement is bankrupt. Maybe the movement has lost the leaders who took initiatives when it was first established. The founding fathers of the movement have died and the Third World arena has not seen the birth of similarly strong leaders. This is what the movement is lacking. Also, the increasing number of members requires greater coordination. Efforts are certainly being made to strengthen solidarity and unity among the movement's members, particularly since there are problems that world imperialism and the Western countries have created with the aim of securing domination and hegemony and breaking up the Nonaligned Movement, which is trying to establish world peace. The West wants weak countries that it can dominate and use as satellites. If the Nonaligned Movement is weak this is due to imperialist conspiracies. We are called upon to turn the movement into a movement taking initiatives that can resolve conflicts and contribute to the establishment of world peace and security.

Question: How do you evaluate the situation in the Mediterranean and how can security be maintained in this region, which is the target of successive threats?

Answer: Most unfortunately the United States, while claiming to preserve world peace and security, is violating international law. You know that the United States carried out an act of air piracy in which it forced down an Egyptian plane on its way to Morocco. This piracy is clear evidence that the United States is indulging in international terror. It was the United States that occupied a peaceful island in the Carribean, Grenada. It is also threatening Nicaragua's independence and inciting neighboring countries against it. It encouraged Israel to bomb the PLO offices in Tunis and 2 months ago committed an aggression against Libya. It repeated this attack a month ago. The United States has appointed itself policeman of the area, despite the existence of the Security Council. Why were this council and other UN bodies set up? The Security Council is the body responsible for world security. It is wrong for the United States to carry out such terrorist actions. The world must stand united against these terrorist operations.

Question: The Harare summit of the nonaligned countries will discuss a draft resolution by the nonaligned foreign ministers regarding the Middle East problem and the Palestine question. Are you satisfied with the resolution that will be studied by the nonaligned heads of state before they endorse it and put it into effect?

Answer: The draft resolution submitted by India last April was insufficient and fell short of the draft resolution submitted by the countries at the Luanda conference. For this reason we have made substantial alterations to this draft in the light of the recent developments in the Palestinian problem. We are now satisfied with this draft resolution, which is the minimum that we can accept, especially as the nonaligned countries adopt principled and firm stands toward the Palestinian problem and support the objectives which the PLO has defined for regaining national rights, including the right to self-determination, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and the return of refugees.

PNC Speaker Interviewed on Unity, Other Topics

PM231430 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
21-27 May 86 p 21

[Interview with PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayih by Ayman al-Sayyad in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Two years have elapsed since the last — 17th — PNC session was held in Amman. Contrary to many expectations, the 18th session has not yet been held. Why?

Answer: The PNC meets according to circumstances, the Arab situation, and the Palestinian cause. When there are reasons for the PNC to convene, it naturally will convene. Let us not forget, however, that the Central Council is a miniature National Council and that at its last session the PNC gave it considerable powers and gave it the right to make important decisions. So we are not in a frozen state. We take stands and decisions and if we see a dire need for a PNC session we will immediately hold one.

Question: Interest in Palestinian unity topped the last PNC session's resolutions. What have you done for such unity?

Answer: Work for national unity has not stopped since the PNC session. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that all current meetings of Palestinian institutions, including the Central Council, have the restoration of Palestinian unity of ranks as their top priority. What we should remember most in this connection is that a committee of "independent" Palestinians has been formed to work for the restoration of Palestinian unity. That committee continues to hold meetings and study what has been achieved and what future steps to take.

Question: Is there a connection between the work of that committee and Algerian President Bendjedid's call for a reconciliation meeting in Algiers?

Answer: President Bendjedid's call is related to the differences between the various organizations and the aim is to eliminate differences and agree on a basis for unity. If the organizations manage to iron out their differences and agree on some rules and controls for unity, the committee's work will then become a complementary factor to what is agreed upon in Algiers.

Question: What has been achieved so far?

Answer: The committee has met and some of its members have traveled to Syria and met with officials there. There are many details but we do not want to tell the public now what has been achieved. I cannot at this moment say that we have much to announce.

Question: Given the new Palestinian developments, could we be optimistic about the restoration of national unity?

Answer: God willing.

Question: There can be no doubt that the occupation problems are numerous, but the aggressions against the Al-Aqsa mosque are increasing. The magnitude and manner of these aggressions show progressively more dangerous indications. What next and how will you handle the situation?

Answer: Our people in the occupied territory are doing much. I believe that the question of Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa mosque is the most important in our cause and should not be allowed to slip down from the top of our list of priorities, especially as we are aware of the Zionist enemy's designs regarding the holy mosque and Jerusalem in general. They are escalating their Judaization process and the obliteration of Arab and Islamic features. That is why we must continue to draw attention to these dangers to compel the Muslims and Arabs to take seriously the question of warding off the danger threatening Jerusalem. We believe that the danger to Jerusalem can be eliminated not with statements or resolutions but rather with effective stands and plans commensurate with the Israeli defiance of the Arab and Islamic worlds and the United Nations. We should seriously consider taking a stand that would stop Israeli challenges and show the United States, which provides all kinds of aid to Israel, that the Muslims cannot possibly compromise on the question of Jerusalem and will never stop calling for its restoration to its Arab and Islamic past and for the restoration of real Muslim and Arab sovereignty over the holy city. Without that there can be no solution to the Palestinian question and there can be no security or peace in the region. Real peace means that Jerusalem should first return to Arab and Islamic sovereignty and be the capital of the Palestinian state, with the Palestinians enjoying their right of self-determination there.

Further on Jordan's Mediation Between Syria, Iraq

Presidents To Meet in Amman 'Shortly'

GF281349 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
27 May 86 pp 1, 23

[Text] Well-connected Arab sources have disclosed that King Husayn of Jordan has principally succeeded in achieving agreement between the Iraqi and Syrian presidents on holding a summit in the Jordanian capital shortly. The sources told *AL-SIYASAH* that King Husayn, who arrived in Baghdad last night on his second visit to the Iraqi capital this month, was able to accomplish this great step of reconciliation following shuttle mediation efforts he began in mid-April. Half of the efforts were covered during Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Amman 2 weeks ago. King Husayn endeavored to cover the second half of this success by visiting Baghdad, Damascus, and Baghdad again.

Early last week, *AL-SIYASAH* was the only newspaper to note that the Jordanian king's efforts in this respect have principally resulted in agreement between Iraq and Syria to stop exchanging propaganda campaigns amid expectation of further detailed efforts.

The well-connected sources told *AL-SIYASAH* yesterday that an agreement on the need to hold a direct meeting between presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad was reached. The meeting is desired to discuss with clarity and frankness all of the outstanding issues between the two countries. Once these results are achieved in the summit meeting, which may be held in Amman after the Ramadan feast, the technical committees of the two countries would be able to eliminate the accumulating details of relations between the two countries.

UK Daily Reports on 'Positive Results'

PM290840 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A New Syrian-Jordanian Summit: Husayn's Mediation Between Damascus and Baghdad Yields Positive Results"]

[Excerpt] Amman, Baghdad — Informed Jordanian sources have told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that King Husayn's efforts to bridge the gap between Syrian and Iraqi views are beginning to yield positive results. They did not rule out the possibility of a Jordanian-sponsored Syrian-Iraqi meeting at any level to settle the differences between the two countries. The sources expressed optimism regarding the Jordanian monarch's efforts, especially after his two lightning visits to Damascus and Baghdad and his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn over the past 3 days.

Iraq's 'Aziz Says 'Long Way To Go'

LD290954 Kuwait KUNA in English 0823 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 29 (KUNA) — Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz was quoted here Thursday as saying that efforts at normalizing relations between Baghdad and Damascus have a long way to go before yielding fruits.

According to Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS*, 'Aziz who paid a short visit to Kuwait yesterday, briefed Kuwaiti leaders on Iraq's views on efforts by King Husayn of Jordan to reconcile Iraq and Syria and the situation on the Gulf warfronts.

The paper, quoting unidentified sources, said the Jordanian monarch has tabled a limited envision for reconciling Baghdad and Damascus "in the form of a working paper comprising six main points."

The paper said the Jordanian monarch has succeeded in persuading both parties to hold preliminary contacts before holding any summit talks, but no such preparatory meeting has been fixed yet.

Meanwhile, *AL-QABAS* quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Paris saying that King Husayn is aiming at achieving "a partial normalization" in relations between Syria and Iraq without necessarily producing a change in Syria's pro-Iranian stand in the Iran-Iraq war.

A Jordanian source, meanwhile, told *AL-QABAS* King Husayn is satisfied, so far, with the outcome of his reconciliation efforts which at least have produced a joint preparedness in both Damascus and Baghdad to talk and discuss the different proposals.

The source added that the current mission of King Husayn is not totally Jordanian and the Syrian side stressed on the need to focus on economic and security issues.

The paper said Jordan would not reveal anything on the reconciliation efforts before King Husayn succeeds in his efforts.

King Husayn visited Damascus last Saturday and met with President Hafiz al-Asad and on Monday flew to Baghdad for talks with President Saddam Husayn.

On Tuesday he dispatched his Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to Athens to hand a message to the Syrian president who was paying an official visit to Greece at the time.

Husayn's message dealt with the outcome of his talks with President Saddam Husayn.

Further Response to Thatcher's Visit to Israel

UAE Paper Carries 'Arafat Comment

GF290928 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Dubayy, 29 May (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has described British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's proposals to look for an alternative to the PLO as a repetition of the same Israeli-U.S. stands but according to the British way.

In a statement published today by the Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, 'Arafat said that it would have been better for Thatcher to urge an end to [Israeli] occupation and adherence to international resolutions that guarantee the Palestinian people's rights.

He added that it would have been more appropriate for her to recognize the Palestinian people's right to exist.

'Arafat said that it would have been more appropriate for the British prime minister not to shake hands with the terrorists who are wanted by Scotland Yard. He recalled the demolishing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem at the hands of Stern and Irgun gangs and the resulting death of British soldiers.

PLO 'Condemns' Thatcher Statement

JN281758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The PLO has condemned the statement made by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the conclusion of her visit to the Zionist entity in which she said there is a need for two substitutes for the PLO in any peace talks in the Middle East.

A PLO official spokesman said that Thatcher took a clear stand hostile to the PLO and that she deviated from the course the European Community agreed upon to this effect. The spokesman affirmed that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people because of the strength of the heroic people and world public opinion.

The spokesman noted Thatcher's remark that the best solution to the Palestine cause is to establish a federation among the West Bank, Gaza, and Jordan. The spokesman said that the PLO only agrees upon a confederation between two states, the state of Palestine and Jordan.

W. Bank Dignitaries Affirm Support for PLO

JN271857 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Palestinian nationalist dignitaries from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have affirmed that the PLO under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They also stressed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil under the PLO. These dignitaries informed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that the PLO should be allowed to participate in efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East.

In a nine-point memorandum handed over to Thatcher during their meeting with her in the British Consulate in the eastern sector of occupied Jerusalem last night, the Palestinian dignitaries urged Britain to hold a dialogue with the PLO. The memorandum, signed by these dignitaries, says that Britain has a historic responsibility to seek a solution to the Palestine question and that it should start a dialogue with the PLO without any preconditions. The memorandum condemns the wave of international violence that has escalated in the past months. It also condemns the U.S. air raid on Libya and says that the raid was supported by Britain.

Within the framework of stressing the U.S.-Israeli position against the PLO and their attempt to liquidate it, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today called for finding an alternative to the PLO in order to begin peace negotiations with Israel. During a news conference in occupied Jerusalem at the end of her visit to the Zionist entity, she said that her talks with the Zionist leaders had led to some ideas about how to achieve progress in the settlement efforts, but she said that there was no agreement on specific actions. She added that it is necessary to seek an alternative to the PLO and that the solution seems to be in the form of unity between Jordan, on the one hand, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip on the other. Thatcher also said that King Husayn cannot sit at the negotiating table without representatives of the Palestinian people that are acceptable to Israel, adding that these representatives should first denounce terrorism and be recognized, as she put it. She added that several alternative ideas were proposed, but she did not give any details, saying that she had no specific proposals for King Husayn when she meets him in London in mid-June. Mrs Thatcher said that her call for municipal elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is aimed at creating a new leadership supported by the Palestinians. Thatcher repeated these errors when she met last night with a number of Palestinian nationalist dignitaries, who affirmed to her the support of the Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland for the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Mayor Interviewed on Thatcher Meeting

JN271836 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1740 GMT 27 May 86

[Telephone interview with Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Bethlehem, by radio reporter Nabil Darwish; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Nabil Darwish] You met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday evening. Can you tell us what happened during the meeting?

[Ilyas Frayj] The meeting was very good. Eight of the Palestinian brothers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip attended. Talks revolved around life in the occupied territories. The most important thing is that we frankly asserted to her that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We assured her that there will be no negotiations or political moves except through the PLO or with PLO approval. We stressed our desire for peace on the basis of land in exchange for peace and confederation with Jordan as stipulated in the February 1985 Amman agreement.

[Darwish] But Mrs Thatcher asked you to create an alternative to the PLO, didn't she?

[Frayj] This is absolutely incorrect; she did not ask us to do this.

[Darwish] But this is what she announced after she had met with you.

[Frayj] But she did not ask us this.

[Darwish] What did she tell you when you told her that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people?

[Frayj] She said that the PLO should renounce the so-called terrorism and accept Resolution 242.

[Darwish] Most of your colleagues — the dignitaries and personages from the West Bank and Gaza Strip — issued a statement on the meeting and Britain's historical responsibility. Observers noted that you did not sign it. Why?

[Frayj] The statement was signed and presented to Mrs Thatcher as a statement from a delegation. We did not meet with her in our capacity as a delegation at all. We met with her in our personal and individual capacities. Nothing important was mentioned in the statement, whose contents are known. The eight of us asserted to her that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The statement was only a repetition of what we had said. Moreover, the statement contained too much praise for Britain's position. I did not approve of this. It was [word indistinct] completely Jordanian. I did not approve of this either.

[Darwish] Mrs Thatcher urged Peres to hold new municipal elections in the occupied territories. Did you discuss this issue with her?

[Frayj] Yes, we discussed this subject. She raised it and we supported this idea. I demand and support holding municipal elections in the West Bank because 10 years have passed since the last elections were held. Today there is an urgent need to hold new elections.

[Darwish] Perhaps Mrs Thatcher made this proposal in order to create an alternative to the PLO from among the Palestinian mayors.

[Frayj] She did not mention this in our presence.

[Darwish] Absolutely?

[Frayj] Absolutely. Had she mentioned this we would have denounced it.

[Darwish] Did she tell you about the Jordanian role?

[Frayj] Naturally, in her opinion, there should be harmony between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides. On the Jordanian role, that is correct. [sentence as heard] This was our unanimous view.

[Darwish] Did she, for example, raise the issue of Jordanian-Israeli talks? Before she went to Israel, she said that she encouraged such trends.

[Frayj] This was not raised.

[Darwish] Then what was positive about this meeting?

[Frayj] We explained to her the internal situation, the suffering of the citizens, the settlements and their size, issues that threaten citizens in the West Bank and Gaza, the bad conditions in hospitals and the deteriorating health and education services.

[Darwish] But after all these explanations, she went out and said that there should be an alternative to PLO.

[Frayj] We have done our duty and had our say. She was convinced of every word we said and of the memorandum that was presented to her.

[Darwish] Mrs Thatcher talked a lot about improving the living conditions of the people in the occupied territory. Did she take or mention to you any practical measures in this direction?

[Frayj] Unfortunately not. I regret to say that the European states' contributions to the people in the West Bank and Gaza are not worthy of mention. They only offer us words and a lot of talk. The material assistance from the EEC to the West Bank and Gaza is less that $2 million a year. This is a trivial sum and is not worth mentioning.

[Darwish] Did you not ask her to offer European or British assistance?

[Frayj] Did I ask for assistance?

[Darwish] What was the answer?

[Frayj] There was no (?specific) answer.

Palestinian Spokesman on Further Beirut Camp Fighting

JN281853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] For the 10th consecutive day, the gangs of the agent Amal Movement are continuing to besiege and shell with tanks and all types of weapons the camps of our Palestinian people in the southern part of West Beirut. A Palestinian military spokesman said that relative calm interrupted by some bursts of fire, hand grenades, and sporadic shells prevailed in [name indistinct], the Mahmud Taha-al-Ramal al-'Ali axis, and the Al-'Amiyah area last night. At 0100 today, several 60-mm mortar shells were fired despite our abidance by the cease-fire. At 0200 today, several hostile groups tried to infiltrate from the Hayy al-Ba'albakiyah-Al-Amal al-'Ali axis [name indistinct], using hand grenades and RPG shells. Our forward groups clashed with all the hostile groups advancing on our axes, inflicting heavy losses on them. In the Al-Raml al-'Ali area, two of Birri's gangs tried to infiltrate our area from the Al-Mashnuq building in the nearby hills. The two were killed and their bodies were thrown near the street, where they remained until 0400 today, when we allowed them to be removed. All the axes remained calm until 2000, when Birri's agent gangs suddenly exploded the situation and intensively opened their 120-mm artillery fire on all the residential areas. The hostile artillery shelling stopped after we violently returned the fire. The Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that the gangs of Nabih Birri's Amal Movement are preparing for another bloody aggression against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, adding that these agent gangs are continuing to mass troops in the areas near the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps. He also said that these concentrations may be a step toward storming the Palestinian camps.

PLO Groups Plant Explosives Near Israeli Camp

JN281916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In implementation of instructions, our combat groups inside the occupied homeland placed timed explosive charges on the road leading to a camp of the occupation forces near the Jabaliah camp in the occupied Gaza Strip as well as in the Zionist factories in the industrial zone south of the city of Tel Aviv. The explosive charges went off yesterday morning, starting a huge fire inside the Zionist factories, destroying two Zionist military vehicles, and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. The Zionist security forces rushed to the two areas of operations, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operations. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat groups returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN281932 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces carried out several successful operations against positions of the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in (Tallat al-Suwayda'), (Zamriyah), (Mazra'at Lus), and (Mazra'at al-Hamra') in southern Lebanon yesterday. These operations, in which rockets and machineguns were used, heavily damaged these positions and either killed or wounded many Zionist and agent soldiers.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Cypriot Tanker Fire Brought Under Control
GF290454 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 29 May 86 p 1

[Text] Salvage teams have controlled a fire aboard the Cypriot tanker *Wind Enterprise* blasted twice by Iraqi fighters earlier this week.

Six tugs had been fighting the fire aboard the vessel — fully laden with 2.5 million barrels of Iranian oil.

Yesterday salvage sources said the blaze had been brought under control without injuries to the fire fighting crew or loss of cargo.

"The fire is now 100 percent under control and almost extinguished," said shipping source.

"The vessel is heavily damaged but all the cargo tanks are intact and no cargo was lost during the operation. At the moment we are trying to get it further down south."

It has not yet been decided where the ship will be taken.

"It was a hard fight but everyone is very happy that we successfully managed to get it under control," the source said.

BAHRAIN

Amir Returns From 'Minor Pilgrimage' to Saudi Arabia
GF290704 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 29 May (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, and the delegation accompanying his highness returned to Manama after midnight yesterday from Jeddah following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during which he performed minor pilgrimage and met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. On his highness' return, he was received by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; ministers; and senior officials. His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah held talks during the visit with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz which dealt with bilateral relations and the developments of events on the Gulf and Arab arenas in addition to issues of mutual interest.

Paper Says Thatcher Biased Toward Israel, U.S.
GF290916 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 29 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 29 May (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* asserts that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's statement in which she urged looking for an alternative to the PLO revealed her flagrant bias toward the Israeli and U.S. stands on the Palestinian cause. The paper says: "It is not strange for Thatcher to adopt such a stand after she participated in the U.S. aggression against Libya and following the torrent of her anti-Arab statements. This stand is also not strange in view of the Arab lack of resolve vis-a-vis all the countries which adopt a hostile attitude toward Arab rights under great pressure exerted by Zionist groups." *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* believes that if the Arabs adopt a clear stand toward the British Government following Thatcher's provocative statements, it would make Britain and other countries think twice before making any hostile step toward the Arab world.

KUWAIT

Reportage on Visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister

'Aziz Arrives 28 May
JN280952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0942 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here this morning on a short visit to Kuwait.

Amir Receives 'Aziz
JN281110 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1007 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 May (INA) — Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, here today. Tariq 'Aziz delivered to the Kuwaiti amir a letter from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Tariq 'Aziz also met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The two sides discussed the latest developments in the Arab arena and current contacts to convene an Arab summit.

Further on 'Aziz's Talks With Amir
LD281318 Kuwait KUNA in English 1110 GMT 28 May 86

[By Salih Nazzal]

[Text] Kuwait, May 28 (KUNA) — Iraq's deputy premier and foreign minister Tariq 'Aziz said the message he handed H.H. Amir of Kuwait from President Saddam Husayn deals with bilateral and fraternal relations as well as developments on the Arab arena. 'Aziz, in a statement to KUNA, said he carried intensive talks with Kuwaiti opposite number Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad that covered bilateral and Arab relations. Viewpoints toward the issues examined were identical, Shaykh Sabah added, noting that as usual the talks were carried out in an atmosphere of candor and fraternity. The talks were attended by Foreign Ministry undersecretary Sulayman Majid Al-Shahin and director of the minister's cabinet 'Abdallah Sa'ud 'Abd al-Razzaq.

In reply to a question on the possibility of Iraqi-Syrian summit talks as a result of the recent contacts undertaken by Jordan's King Husayn 'Aziz said: "if we want to be precise...we should say its premature to speculate on the results concerning the prevailing situation in Arab relations." 'Aziz pointed out that contacts with Jordanian officials were normal and exchange of visits to examine issues of mutual interest happens frequently. Such contacts and visits, added 'Aziz, also take place when the general Arab situation deems its necessary.

Foreign Minister Meets 'Aziz

LD281120 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] [Kuwaiti] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir had a meeting today with His Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz, who arrived in Kuwait this morning on a short visit. KUNA reported that talks at the meeting focused on the latest developments in the Arab arena and the ongoing contacts regarding the convocation of an Arab summit conference.

'Aziz Departs for Saudi Arabia

LD281422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1232 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 28 May (KUNA) — The Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Tariq 'Aziz, left here today for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia following a brief visit of a few hours.

Minister Says Thatcher's Visit Signals New Efforts

GF281419 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 27 May 86 p 1

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, expects a new international initiative to resolve the Middle East problem.

Responding to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the Zionist entity, he stated that her activities, which are paralleled by an Arab move, may have a connection with an international initiative or with efforts being exerted to hold an international conference, the formula accepted most by Arab countries and other international parties.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad yesterday received 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Rahman Abu 'Ali, Bahrain's ambassador to Kuwait. Shaykh Sabah told reporters that the ambassador informed him of the details of the agreement reached by Qatar and Bahrain to end their dispute over the Fasht al-Dibal island.

Expatriate Work Force To Be Reduced by 30,000

GF281111 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 27 May 86 p 1

[By Jadranka Porter]

[Excerpts] About 30,000 expatriates will leave Kuwait by the end of the summer, according to *ARAB TIMES* sources.

Expatriate workers at several ministries have received dismissal notices but no official estimates of the total number of redundances are available.

Among the most affected are Jordanians, Egyptians and Asians.

The bleak economic outlook which has prompted the government to make staff cuts, has also prompted many Europeans to plan for departure.

According to the latest reports some 1,000 bus drivers, mostly Asians, will be dismissed.

The Ministry of Education, which is expected to dismiss up to 2,500 employees, has already handed dismissal notices to 650 teachers. Another 1,000 Egyptian teachers, seconded to Kuwait's Ministry of Education, have received notices. Some 350 gardeners, farashes and clerks have also been made redundant.

The Ministry of Electricity and Water has dismissed 500 expatriates including 25 engineers, while the civil aviation department has made several expatriate workers redundant.

The government's extensive review of staffing policies is caused by the projected fall in state revenues.

The reports of expatriate dismissals are coming from other Gulf states and sources said that a joint plan to reduce the expatriate labour force by 20 percent had been approved. Meanwhile figures for expatriates employed by Kuwait's Government in the last four years have been released to the National Assembly by Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Rashid al-Rashid.

He said the government employed about 30,000 expatriates over the last four years but more than 27,000 non-Kuwaitis were made redundant or resigned during the same period.

OMAN

Diplomatic Relations Established With Jamaica

GF281352 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] It was announced in Muscat and Kingston today that the Sultanate of Oman and Jamaica have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. The following statement was issued in both capitals: To ensure further improvement of the friendship relations between the Government of Jamaica and the Sultanate of Oman, to promote cooperation between them in fields of mutual interest to the two countries, to jointly work to consolidate peace in the international community, to implement the basic principles of the UN Charter, and based on the relating rules pertaining to the Vienna Convention which organizes diplomatic relations among nations, the Governments of Jamaica and the Sultanate of Oman have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of Tuesday, 27 May 1986 at the level of nonresident ambassadors.

'Special Attention' Paid to Thatcher's Israel Visit

GF270844 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0805 GMT 27 May 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Muscat, 27 May (ONA) — The Omani newspaper '*UMAN* comments editorially today on the visit by British Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcher to Israel. The paper says: "This visit acquires special attention particularly as it takes place at a time when the Middle East peace process has subsided." The paper points out that although it is impossible to speculate the outcome of the visit or whether it will push forward the peace process, there are two factors worth referring to in this regard. The first factor is Mrs Thatcher's meeting with some Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank. This made it possible to get acquainted with the views of the Palestinians who are directly concerned with their issue. The second factor, while not directly linked with Thatcher's visit to Israel, falls within the framework of the efforts designed to explore the path leading to the attainment of peace. It deals with the meeting held in Tunis between the Netherlands foreign minister, who is also the chairman of the current EEC session, and the PLO chairman. It seems that this is a European effort designed to push forward the efforts toward peace. The paper calls on the European countries to incessantly exert such efforts until the desirable peace has been attained.

QATAR

Thatcher's Visit 'Defying Arab Feelings'

GF241139 Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 24 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Doha, 24 May (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* affirms that the visit which British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will make to the Zionist entity will be a serious precedent in defying Arab feelings. The newspaper notes that British prime ministers over the past 30 years have avoided a visit to the Zionist entity out of shyness. In its editorial today, *AL-RAYAH* says that Mrs Thatcher's visit in these particular circumstances in which the Zionist entity is preparing for an imminent aggression on Arab Syria shows that Thatcher is ready to bless and collude in any aggression against the Arabs, as it was involved in the aggression on Libya when aggressive U.S. planes took off from British bases.

The newspaper notes that the British Foreign Office has fabricated a reason for this visit by claiming that it will be made in order to explore the situation to launch a new initiative for peace in the Middle East. Statements by Zionist entity politicians belie this justification because these statements emphasize that the climate in the Middle East does not favor any step in this direction. In conclusion, the newspaper indicates that by visiting the Zionist entity, Thatcher will be ignoring Britain's interests in the Arab world and insisting that Britain be a mere protege to the U.S. Middle East policy, which supports Israel's policy of carrying out aggression on Arabs; the UK even participates in forming this policy. Britain cannot have an independent stand on the region's issues and we, the Arabs, should deal with it from this premise, the newspaper says.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Visit by Amir of Bahrain

King Fahd Receives Amir

GF281221 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the Al-Safa Palace in Mecca this morning Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of fraternal Bahrain, who is currently visiting the Kingdom to perform minor pilgrimage.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Mecca; Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; His Royal Highness Prince Sattam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy amir of Riyadh; His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador in Washington; and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz [title not given].

Representing Bahrain at the meeting were Foreign Minister Shayky Mubarak ibn Muhammad al Khalifah; Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah; Yusuf Rahman al-Dusary, chief of the amiri courts; Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad; and 'Isa al-Jami', Bahraini ambassador in the Kingdom.

King, Amir Hold Second Meeting

GF281908 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at Al-Safa Palace this evening His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of fraternal Bahrain. The reception was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah al-Faysal; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Highness Prince Fahd ibn Khalid ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman; His Royal Highness Prince Fawwaz ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Prince Sattam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy amir of Riyadh; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Medina; His Royal Highness Prince Humud ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and their royal highnesses the princes, the ulema, and senior officials.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and those attending had a meal to break the day's fast with his majesty the king. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah held a meeting attended on behalf of Saudi Arabia by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador in Washington; and Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir. Representing Bahrain the meeting was attendd by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah; and Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad.

Amir Departs

LD282149 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2118 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 28 May (SPA) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, left Jeddah tonight after a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed the minor pilgrimage.

Reportage on Iraqi Foreign Minister's Visit

'Aziz Arrives

GF281604 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 28 May (SPA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Al-Ta'if today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; Amir of Al-Ta'if Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Mu'ammar; 'Abd al-Malik Yasin, Iraqi ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and a number of officials.

'Aziz Delivers Message to King Fahd

LD282126 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2036 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 28 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, this evening received Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Excellency the Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The meeting was attended by the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, and the Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom, 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

'Aziz Departs

LD282131 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2042 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 28 May (SPA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Al-Ta'if this evening after a visit to the Kingdom lasting several hours, during which he had delivered a message from his excellency the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn, to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and the Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom, 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

Kuwaiti Amir Arrives in Jeddah 28 May

LD282243 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2211 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 28 May (SPA) — His highness Shaykh Jabir Al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, arrived in Jeddah this evening. On arrival he was received by His Royal Highness Prince Majid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Mecca; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, the deputy governor of Mecca; 'Abd al-Aziz Jihdar, the head of Royal Protocol in Jeddah; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; 'Abd al-Rahman Al-Bakr, Kuwaiti ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of other senior officials.

'Source' Comments on Karachi Airline Office Blasts

LD282206 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2119 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 28 May (SPA) — The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia once again denounces the policy of violence, strife and terrorism. This was said in a statement made by a responsible Saudi source to SPA commenting on yesterday's explosions at two offices of Saudia, the Saudi airlines, in Karachi. The source said: The policy of the kingdom continues to be based on the condemnation of the use of violence, force, disturbance and terrorism. It deeply believes that these wrong modes of behavior serve only the enemies and benefit only the one who wants to shake security and stability. The source ended his statement by saying that this provocative act cannot change the declared attitudes of the kingdom toward the Arab and Islamic nation's causes.

Thatcher 'Deals in Double Standards' in Israel Visit

PM281444 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 26 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Thatcher, the Truth"]

[Text] On her visit to the Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan Margaret Thatcher was moved and pained by what she saw. She said many things and asserted that she had never imagined that with the approach of the 21st century there were still people living under such conditions.

Today she is on the other side, in Israel, exploring, observing, listening, and talking. So what is she saying? Is she saying the same things she said after the cancelation of her foreign secretary's meeting with the Palestinian delegation in London? Is she talking about terrorists and terrorism?

Thatcher is the first British prime minister to visit the Zionist entity since its creation in 1948. True, British-Israeli relations have always been characterized by a high level of coordination in their war against the Arabs and in defense of Israel, but these relations, flourishing as they were, have never been as strong as they are now. Thatcher's visit is a further consolidation of these relations and a confirmation of the high level of coordination and planning they have reached.

On her visit Thatcher will shake hands with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who, under the alternate premiership agreement, will soon be prime minister. She forgets that, as leader of the Stern gang, he was the one who planned and carried out the assassination of two British officers in 1942 in Tel Aviv, Lord Moyen in 1944 in Cairo, and UN mediator Count Bernadotte later on.

Has Mrs Thatcher forgotten the part played by these men in the London parcel bomb assassinations? As she goes to the King David hotel will she remember that the once Haganah and Irgun gang leaders Peres and Begin were the ones who blew up that hotel when it was the headquarters of the British mandate authorities?

Those men whose hands Mrs Thatcher is shaking today are legally guilty of the crimes of murdering British citizens and officials. It is true that these crimes were committed over 3 decades ago, but it is also true that time does not absolve them of these crimes, otherwise the Tel Aviv rulers would not been able to make charges against Kurt Waldheim on the claim that he committed crimes against Jews over 40 years ago. Has Mrs Thatcher taken all that into consideration?

She has gone to the terrorists in their household seeking Zionist support for her in the next elections. Mrs Thatcher, the iron lady who, on humanitarian grounds, was shocked by the severe living conditions of the Palestinian refugees in Jordan, is the very same person who has refused and is still refusing to deal with them as representatives of people who are struggling to regain their usurped rights.

Mrs Thatcher deals in double standards, otherwise she would have sought the apprehension of all these people whose hands she is today shaking as political leaders of an entity historically, and falsely, known to have been erected despite the British mandate authorities.

The responsibility of adopting a more fair and just stand within the EC falls on Mrs Thatcher, more than anyone else, in her capacity as representative of the state which had a mandate on occupied Palestine and as leader of the state whose people and interests suffered from Zionist terrorism. Will Mrs Thatcher overlook all that as she talks in Israel about peace in the region?

UAE

Thatcher's Remarks 'Direct Slap' at PLO

GF281102 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 28 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Thatcher's Cruel Blow to Arabs"]

[Text] The just-concluded visit of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Israel was an event of major significance to the Arab world. This was the first visit by a British prime minister to an entity that it helped create, first by providing an ideological justification for it in the Balfour Declaration 70 years ago, and then by abandoning the Palestinians to the mercy of the Zionist terrorists three decades later. By refraining from visiting this illegitimate creation all these years Britain could claim that it remained concerned about the fate of the Palestinians as well as a friend of the Arabs. It is hard for the Arab countries not to see Mrs Thatcher's visit now as giving the final legitimacy to Zionist occupation of Palestine.

As if this were not enough, Mrs Thatcher's remarks in Israel are bound to add salt to the wound. She of course repeated the old platitudes that Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza "can only be temporary," but after 20 years under the Zionist yoke, this can only be of indefinitely long temporariness. Mrs Thatcher also called for recognition of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinians and their just requirements," but then she went on to appoint their persecutors as their guardians by saying that "the world looks to Israel to safeguard the rights of the Arabs in the occupied territories." This is like asking the wolf to look after the sheep. How much evidence does the world need to be satisfied that an expansionist entity based on an exclusivist racist ideology is inherently incapable of safeguarding the interests of the people it has been systematically expropriating for the past 40 years. The International Labour Organisation has just issued a report which fully documents how the Palestinians are treated as second class citizens (if considered as citizens at all) in their own country.

Perhaps the cruelest blow was struck when Mrs Thatcher urged the Israelis to allow the Palestinians to play a greater role in managing their own affairs as a way of encouraging "the emergence of responsible political leaders ready for peace". This was a direct slap at the PLO who are thus termed, by implication, to be irresponsible and not wanting peace. The PLO is recognised by the Palestinians, the Arab world and most of the rest of the world as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mrs Thatcher's call for election of "responsible" municipal leaders under Zionist tutelage, (already rejected by the Zionists anyway), can only be interpreted as an attempt to bypass the PLO. As Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said on Monday, Mrs Thatcher should have tried instead to convince the Zionist regime that there are no "moderate" Palestinian leaders because there is "no moderation in people's suffering," and that only negotiations with the PLO can bring peace in the region. By failing to convey the message to Tel Aviv, the British premier has failed to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Further on Thatcher's Visit

GF250911 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0649 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 May (WAM) — Three local newspapers today comment on the scheduled [as received] visit by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Israel. The papers note the British role in the tragedy of Palestine and assert that the true beginning of the Palestinian people's tragedy proceeded from the Balfour Declaration issued by the British foreign secretary in 1917.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says in its editorial that the Palestinian issue was in reality a British-Zionist crime before it was transformed into a U.S.-Zionist crime during the Second World War. It is a crime the chapters of which we are still experiencing. The paper points out that "since 1917 Britain has not stopped its injustice against the Palestinian people and its support for the Zionist aggressor. It is a policy that is emphasized by Britain's growing alliance with the United States, a policy whose true roots go back to the joint committee of the two countries which was formed in 1946 and which called for keeping Palestine open to more Zionist emigrants." In conclusion, the paper notes that in view of the above, it is not strange for Thatcher to introduce herself as an old friend of Israel. The paper points out that this is a British message that "we hope has reached those Arabs who are concerned and we hope that Mrs Thatcher will receive at least from some Arabs a suitable response, not in words, but in stands."

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* describes Thatcher's visit to Israel as new and official British support for state terrorism carried out by the ruling Zionist gangs against the Arab peoples, beginning with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The paper says that this visit is hostile because it comes "at a time when Israel is preparing to launch a new aggression against Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian forces in eastern and central Al-Biqa' and in southern Lebanon." The paper asserts that Thatcher's visit requires a total Arab condemnation and not a satisfaction that inspires new hope in Arab spirits, as Thatcher alleges, "since the results of this visit will constitute an act of confusing the cards of the Middle East crisis and not a contribution to the peaceful settlement as alleged."

The paper believes that the visit, in addition to constituting clear support for the plans of the expected Israeli aggression, is also support for settlement plans and Judaizing the remaining occupied territories under the pretext of Israel's right to live within secure borders. It is also advanced British support for the unilateral implementation by Israel of the autonomy plan in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In conclusion, the paper wonders what the Arabs will do, and says that the Arabs do not need more time to discover the extent of hostility which Washington leads against the Arab cause and within the framework of which Britain moves.

The Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN* says that Thatcher's visit to Israel proves that the ghosts of ancient British policy continue to be an example which Thatcher follows in its dealings with the Palestinian question and Arab affairs in general. The paper points out that the file which Thatcher is carrying during her visit contains two major papers, the first of which pertains to the stand concerning the visit by a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to Britain several months ago which clearly illustrated the deception of British policy run according to Thatcher's instructions. The paper says that the second paper in the file of the visit is "British participation with the United States in its recent aggression against Libya which illustrated that the illusions of the ancient British grandeur still inhabit the mind of the British prime minister who is pleased by the title, the 'Iron Lady.'"

The paper remarks that the file with its two papers will certainly be placed on the negotiating table with the Israel officials in order to prove Britain's good intentions toward them and as a criterion by which the trends of future British-Israel relations will be measured. It says: "The papers revolve in the perceptible future round two issues. The first pertains to the possible British role in reviving the political efforts to resolve the Middle East question, and the second is connected with armament affairs." The paper says "by Israeli standards the visit is expected to yield rusults, not only on the level of lifting the British ban on military exports to Israel, but also on the level of reassessing the situation with regard to selling British arms in the Arab market."

YAR

Iraqi Interior Minister Arrives With Message

JN281440 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Sanaa, 28 May (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, RCC member and Iraqi interior minister, arrived here on a short visit to the YAR. In a statement to the INA correspodent in Sanaa, Shakir said he carries a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn to YAR President Colonel 'Al 'Abdallah Salih dealing with bilateral relations, issues of common interest, and the current situation in the Arab arena. Sa'dun Shakir left Baghdad earlier today.

Salih Receives Message

GF281720 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office this evening Brother Sa'dun Shakir, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Iraqi interior minister, who is currently visiting our country. He delivered to the brother president a message from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the message deals with the bilateral relations and current Arab and international issues. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister 'Abdallah Barakat; 'Ali Muhammad Al-'anisi, director of the president's office; and 'Abd al-Husayn al-Rafa'i, the Iraqi Ambassador in Sanaa.

Radiation Leak Denied; Situation 'Quite Safe'

NC281344 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 May 86

[Statement issued by the Egyptian Nuclear Energy Organization in Cairo on 28 May — Read by announcer]

[Text] A committee headed by the chairman and deputy chairman of the Nuclear Energy Organization, which also included the chairman of the Nuclear Safety and Organization Department and six specialists in the field of radioactive safety and control, inspected the site of the Cobalt-60 source [masdar] belonging to the Science College of Cairo University today. A committee was immediately formed to carry out the necessary tests for radioactivity. The measurements were made in the area surrounding the source and at various distances from it with the latest equipment. The committee emphasizes that there has been no radioactive leak or contamination. The Nuclear Energy Organization would like to state that the situation is quite safe, and that there is no cause for alarm.

Radiation 'Below Permissible Levels'

NC281615 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The Egyptian Atomic Energy Organization issued a statement today in which it emphasized that the situation is quite safe and satisfactory in light of the measurements that had to be made on the Cobalt-60 source (masdar] belonging to the Science College of Cairo University. Dr Salah Hashish, chairman of the Atomic Energy Organization, told our correspondent that his group sent a committee of its experts to Cairo University yesterday and again today. They carried out the necessary tests for radioactivity on the cobalt unit [wahdat] itself, the room and the surrounding areas, and places frequented by students. Dr Hashish pointed out that readings for radioactivity in these locations were below permissible levels.

The committee has submitted a preliminary report on its findings to the ministers of electricity, health, and higher education, and to the rector of Cairo University. Its final report will be prepared after a special meeting presided over by the minister of electricity, Eng Mahir Abazah. Dr Hashish emphasized that no one has been affected by radioactivity, and that the [cobalt] device is protected by a thick lead shield. He added that the theft of the shield could not have resulted in any increased doses of radioactivity for those near or far from the source.

Mubarak Contacts Officials on Device

NC290929 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has telephoned Dr Hilmi Nammar, rector of Cairo University, to inquire about the situation pertaining to the radioactive cobalt device used by the faculty of science for research. The president requested that all measures needed to deal with the device should be taken to guarantee that no radiation would leak and to protect the students.

At a news conference, Health Minister Hilmi al-Hadid asserted that no radioactive material leaked out of the device and that there is no danger to the students. Minister of Higher Education Fathi Muhammad 'Ali held a meeting earlier today with Electricity Minister Mahir Abazah and Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi to be reassured on the situation and to take the necessary measures to deal with the situation. Four scientific groups moved to the scene of the incident and measured radiation levels, leak percentages, and levels of exposure after covering the device with a new 400-kg lead case to avoid any possibility of leakage or radiation exposure. As a precautionary measure, all 24 persons working in the area were listed and the area was placed under guard to prevent entry. Tests proved that radiation is below the hazardous level and necessary measures are now being taken to move the device to another place, which is being prepared according to all the safety specifications designed to preserve radioactive cobalt devices inside a lead casing. A scientific committee from the Health Ministry, consisting of Dr 'Isam al-Din Bakir, director of the Health Ministry's Executive Bureau; and Dr Nasif Budayr al-'Asi, head of the radiation exposure measuring division at the National Center for Radiation Technology and Research, performed a complete survey of the area. The committee submitted a scientific report asserting that:

1. The dose of radiation to which any student might have been exposed when the radiation source was left without its secondary lead casing would have been equivalent to a typical x-ray test and would have absolutely no effect on pregnant women.

2. Since the case of the radioactive device was stolen, experts at the Radiation Protection Executive Bureau of the Health Ministry, who examined the device, made a new lead casing and the radiation source now is completely safe.

3. Once the radioactive source was moved back into the room, a complete test was made of the surrounding area and proved that it is completely free of contamination.

4. Tests made before covering the device with a new secondary lead casing proved that the radiation level was below the internationally permissible limits. The minimum permissible level per week for people working with radioactive materials is 100 mm/rem, and for the general public it is 10 mm/rem. To explain this point, the report asserted that if a student remained in the vicinity of the radioactive device for one hour, the doze of exposure would not exceed 6 mm/rem/hour, which is completely harmless. If a student was within one meter of the radioactive source, the level of exposure would not exceed 1/2 mm/rem-/hour, while if a student was within 2 meters of the device, no exposure would take place.

Muslim Brotherhood Leaders Deny Succession Battle

PM290856 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Struggle for Leadership Denied"]

[Text] Cairo, from *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* bureau — Muhammad Hamid Abu al-Nasr, the man running the Muslim Brotherhood's affairs in Egypt, has declared that the group will not rest until it sees the tree of Islam growing, flourishing, spreading deep roots, and yielding the best fruit. He was speaking at the pavilion erected for the presentation of condolences on the death of 'Umar al-Talmasani.

He said: "We will not rest and we will not remain silent. We will be in constant relentless motion, paying no attention to the temporal law which stands between us and God's worship. We turn to God day and night beseeching him to restore this wronged group whose emergence is prevented by the arbitrary unjust local law which has granted freedom of opinion and faith to eveyone except the men of Islam. We submit our complaint to God and then we take it to the judiciary to have its say." The Muslim Brotherhood leadership in Egypt agreed that Abu al-Nasr should run the group's affairs and be its spokesman because he is the most senior.

Mustfa Mashhur, who is said to be one of the main candidates for the post of supreme guide, has stated that "this is an assignment not an honor. There is no competition for the post of supreme guide, which is not coveted by any of the brothers, thanks be to God." He added that it has long been the Muslim Brotherhood's tradition that when the post of supreme guide is vacant the movement automatically turns to the most senior man in the guidance bureau, and that Abu al-Nasr "is one of the brothers who stood their ground in times of crisis and have been loyal to the Muslim Brotherhood." Ahmad Sayf al-Islam, son of the martyr Imam Hasan al-Banna, said that "the Muslim Brotherhood stands united and there is no struggle or differences over the post of supreme guide because a Muslim brother joins the group to die for God, so how could there be struggle over a post? The press claims of competition are merely an attempt to divide the brotherhood, but they will never succeed." It should be recalled that Abu al-Nasr is considered to be the head of the Upper Egypt families and was the first to pledge allegiance to Hasan al-Banna on behalf of that region. He had a dispute with the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir during the latter's reign and spent 20 years in prison.

Thatcher, Mubarak Exchange Messages on Palestinians

NC281722 Cairo MENA in English 1630 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 28 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid affirmed anew that Egypt considers the Palestine Liberation Organisation under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. 'Abd al-Majid underscored the necessity of respecting the independence of the Palestinian decision, adding that the choice of the Palestinian leaders should be left to the Palestinian peoples themselves and no party should interfere in this matter.

This came in an interview accorded by Dr 'Abd al-Majid to the British Broadcasting Corporation in comment on statements by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher calling for a new leadership for the PLO. The foreign minister noted that Egypt's stance with regard to Mrs Thatcher's statements would be defined when Egypt receives official information from the British Government.

'Abd al-Majid welcomes Mrs Thatcher's statement on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the holding of elections in some towns as well as on the amelioration of the living standard of the Palestinians. The foreign minister noted that Mrs Thatcher had sent an important message to President Husni Mubarak before her visit to Israel, adding that President Mubarak replied with a long message in which he expounded in details the Egyptian view vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid underlined in his interview with the BBC Egypt's keenness on maintaining attempts aiming at pushing the peace process. He said that the visit of Mrs Thatcher to Israel was part of this attempt, adding that all parties should work for pushing the peace process.

Government Repays $1.25 Billion in Loans This Year

NC282142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, has stated that Egypt has repaid nearly $1.25 billion in loans due this year. In a statement to be published in Thursday's issue of *AL-AHRAM*, the economy minister said that Egypt recently repaid an installment of $40 million, just before the date on which it was due.

Baghdad Radio on Syrian 'Grand Plot' in Lebanon

JN281920 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad's regime has been playing a role of sabotage on Lebanese and Arab levels. This role is now known to everyone. Evidence of the Damascus regime's involvement in escalating the Lebanese situation and in liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon in an open agreement with the racist Tel Aviv regime is increasing day after day. If we follow Lebanese events over the past few days, we discover the suspect role of Hafiz al-Asad's regime and its complicity in steering events in the direction of serving the Zionist plan to push Lebanon toward total collapse.

Let us define the dimensions of recent events and analyze them later. A) The series of successive explosions in East Beirut which led to massive human and material losses; B) the open war of annihilation launched by the agent Amal gangs against Palestinian camps in Lebanon: the Burj al-Barajinah and Sabra and Shatilla camps; and C) the Zionist military concentrations in southern Lebanon and, to be more exact, at the middle of the border strip with occupied Palestine, where the Zionist enemy sent massive reinforcements, an action coinciding with rabid operations by the agent Lahd forces against Lebanese citizens in the south.

These three events reveal the extent of the complicity of Hafiz al-Asad's regime in the grand plot against Arab causes, starting with Lebanon and the Palestinian cause. The explosions in East Beirut, judging by actual observations and the nature of the explosions, show the hand of Syrian intelligence. This has been confirmed by informed Lebanese sources, which said that these explosions were a warning from the Damascus regime to the Lebanese sides which rejected Syria's trusteeship and refused to approve the tripartite agreement which Syria wanted to impose on Lebanon.

As for the aggression perpetrated by the agent Amal Movement, known for its connections with and absolute subservience to the Syrian regime, it is also connected with the Zionist plan to uproot and liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. This onslaught is aimed at canceling the identity and existence of the Palestinian people.

This aggression, spearheaded by Amal, the agent, cheap, and exposed Damascus tool, coincided with the exposure of the Syrian regime's plot, hatched with the cooperation of another Arab state and aimed at assassinating PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and appointing an alternative Palestinian leadership which would fall within Syria's sphere of influence and ambition. This coincidence shows Hafiz al-Asad has struck a new deal with the Zionists through which an exchange of gains and benefits will take place. The Syrian regime would be allowed a free hand in Lebanon, tampering with its future and destiny and exploiting it as a factor of pressure and blackmail on the Arab level, and the Zionist enemy would obtain a gift from Hafiz al-Asad, that is, liquidation of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and the appointment of a Palestinian leadership which would work in harmony with the conspiratorial scheme in the region.

The Zionist military concentration in the south is an indication that Tel Aviv is planning new strikes against the Lebanese national resistance and the Palestinian resistance in cooperation with Hafiz al-Asad and his gangs.

Thus, the thread of the Syrian plot in Lebanon becomes clear. It is based on obtaining profit through blackmail in full cooperation with the Zionist entity and its plans for sabotage in the region.

This is the criminal Hafiz al-Asad. He is working hand in hand with the Zionists in order to strike at the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He has done this before when he supported the Iranian aggression against Arab, glorious Iraq. He cannot move except to support the enemies of the Arab nation with the aim of obtaining crumbs from enemy tables. This is Hafiz al-Asad's policy of sabotage and crime. He is the intimate ally of the enemies of Arabism and the Arab nation. All the cheap maneuvers are exposed. The dimension of the evil plot is now explained. Arabs must say their part and remove this evil disease from the Arab house so the plot will end.

Paper Says Thatcher Seeking 'Domestic Gains'

JN281100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May (INA) — *AL-QADISIYAH*, issued here today, says that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine aims at obtaining domestic gains in the British arena that are in line with the effective media services her government offer to the Zionist entity.

AL-QADISIYAH, which specializes in military affairs, says in an analytical report that despite the fact that circles close to the British prime minister have considered this visit as having great political meaning in view of the fact that it is the first visit by a British prime minister to occupied Palestine since the United Kingdom's contribution to the establishment of the Zionist entity some 4 decades ago, this visit has nothing to do with the so-called topics which constitute the overt purpose of the visit, that is the process of achieving peace in the region or contributing toward making the region a region of prosperity and peace.

The truth is that Thatcher has close relations with the Zionist entity which she served even before becoming prime minister. Thatcher served as a volunteer in one of the Zionist settlements before assuming the leadership of the conservative party.

AL-QADISIYAH adds: The best proof of this relationship was her speech at the reception ceremony that was held in her honor during which she addressed the Zionists by saying: I have come to Israel as on old friend. She even confirmed her Zionism when she addressed Peres by saying: Mr prime minister, I am not a stranger in Israel. *AL-QADISIYAH* explains that Thatcher's services to the Zionist entity have not been restricted to developing and promoting British-Zionist relations. The United Kingdom under Thatcher has openly and boundlessly supported the Zionist policy of aggression in all international fora and even exceeded the formal bounds other British governments were careful not to exceed.

The paper says that political analysts do not rule out the possibility that Thatcher has taken into consideration the domestic gains when preparing the program of her visit to occupied Palestine. Thatcher is facing a difficult situation following the loss of her popularity in the United Kingdom and she is trying to compensate for this loss by currying favor with the Jewish community in the United Kingdom, particularly as she will need the voices of this community during the forthcoming legislative elections to guarantee victory in case British voters continue to abandon her.

AL-QADISIYAH says: In addition to all these reasons, Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine and her talks with Zionist officials will provide the opportuntiy for a greater coordination of the role of her government in fully supporting the Zionist entity in the European arena, especially since the United Kingdom will chair the EEC on 1 July and consequently the Zionists are optimistic that this will increase the Zionist entity's chances of obtaining more facilities and economic assistance through the United Kingdom.

Iranian Attacks on Civilians Reported to UN

JN281852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] United Nations, 28 May (INA) — Iraq has informed the UN Security Council of Iranian military aircraft violation of the international border and its strafing of residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, northern Iraq, last Sunday. In a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Security Council members, 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent UN representative, said that 12 civilians were killed in the bombing.

The Iraqi envoy added that the criminal Iranian forces use long-range artillery to shell the outskirts of Khanaqin, Khurmal, and Biyarah.

Iraq's message shows that while the Iranian regime attacks residential areas in Iraq, it files false complaints about civilian targets inside Iran being exposed to attacks.

The Iraqi message urged the United Nations to [word indistinct] the crimes perpetrated by the Iranian regime and the premeditated plans against Iraq.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Planes Raid Shushtar, Dezful Areas

JN290609 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0545 GMT 29 May 86

[Unscheduled statement by Iraqi military spokesman]

[Excerpt] Yesterday our Air Force planes discovered large concentrations of charlatan Khomeyni guards in tme Shushtar and Dezful areas. With bold, resolute raids and with the great efficiency of our good, brave eagles, our planes launched intensive, surprise, and destructive raids on the Khomeyni guards concentrations in these two areas at 1851 [1451 GMT] yesterday. Our planes succeeded in wiping out large numbers and complete groups of the cliques of evil they are preparing for aggression. After destroying the enemy remnants, burning their camps, demolishing their installations over their heads, and destroying their weaponry and equipment, our good, brave eagles returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland.

God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks. Success and help come from God. He is the best supporter.

[Dated] 29 May 1986

Communique No 2,242

JN281736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Communuque No 2,242 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are imposing full control over the operational theater, inflicting further losses on the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Today, our daring planes continued attacks on enemy remnants and positions and raided supply and communication lines. Our planes flew 60 combat missions. At 2400 last night [2000 GMT 27 May], an accurate hit was dealt to a large maritime target off the Iranian coast. Having implemented their missions, our planes returned safely to base, God be praised.

2. Our capable Army helicopters flew 32 combat missions against enemy units, destroying their targets and inflicting casualties. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

3. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to advance on the positions of one of our forward units in the VII Army Corps front, but fire from various weapons was opened on it, supported by artillery. The bulk of the enemy company was destroyed. Only those who fled escaped death. Elsewhere in the same area, our units destroyed an enemy shovel, damaged three others, and destroyed one machinegun emplacement and one observation post, killing their occupants.

4. A brave force from our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris raided enemy positions, killed and wounded a number of enemy soldiers, and destroyed eight rafts. The force returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, two other rafts and one tower were destroyed.

5. Within a resolute military operation, one of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector stormed enemy positions and killed a number of enemy soldiers. The patrol also burned three vehicles and seized three GC rifles, two 81-mm mortars, one 60-mm mortar, one medium-caliber machinegun, one Kalashnikov rifle, and a quantity of ammunition.

6. While carrying out its duties in the II Army Corps central sector, one of our patrols clashed with an enemy patrol, killing four, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee. Elsewhere in

the same sector one ammunition dump was destroyed and one RPG-7 launcher was seized.

7. Three were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, and one ammunition dump and two vehicles were destroyed and their occupants killed in the III Army Coprs sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Al-'Uzayr, the Khanaqin suburbs, and Tuwaylah with long-range artillery.

9. Escaping the evil Iranian gang, a number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 May 1986

Awqaf Ministry Condemns Professor's Murder in U.S.

JN282004 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1446 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Amman, 28 May (PETRA) — The Ministry of Awqaf has denounced the criminal act carried out by extremist Zionist groups in the United States yesterday. Professor Isma'il al-Faruqi, a professor in the Islamic Studies Department at Temple University in Pennsylvania, and his wife were killed and their children were wounded when their house was stormed by the killers.

The Ministry of Awqaf also condemned the fact that the Zionist terrorists commited a deplorable crime against a Muslim intellectual because of his enlightened thought and his honest religious and Arab mission.

Paper Praises Husayn's Baghdad, Damascus Efforts

JN281027 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
28 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Jordanian Move and Its Pan-Arab Dimension"]

[Text] The active Jordanian move in the direction of Damascus and Baghdad is principally an embodiment of Jordan's pan-Arab policy and commitment to the nation's issues and problems. This move greatly exceeds the theoretical stage, renders the roads to Damascus, Amman, and Baghdad safe and passable, and is governed by the unity of aims and common destiny and dangers. The pan-Arab solidarity, which King Husayn is aiming for these days for the sake of the entire nation and future generations, principally stems from a noble, inherited pan-Arab realization of the need to establish joint Arab action, whose main bases are Amman, Damascus, and Baghdad. This is because these three Arab capitals are in a better position to practice confrontation and steadfastness and possess the capabilities to create a pan-Arab situation capable of foiling all the attempts aimed at striking at our pan-Arab existence and harming our Arab personality and identity.

Thus, essentially the nation cannot be rescued from the impending dangers and threats and subsequently there is no real, effective confrontation of the enemies, under the state of division and fragmentation in the Arab stands and in light of the difficulty to resolve inter-Arab differences on which many of the nation's enemies pin their hopes. Jordan's moves toward the Arab brothers propose formulas to achieve the minimum level of Arab solidarity and accord. All this falls within a single framework that governs the Jordanian policy and defines the understanding of the diseases and ailments of the current Arab situation and the need to overcome these diseases and ailments. The continuation of this current Arab situation and the proliferation of Arab differences strengthen the enemies and ease their task. The central issue would not have reached this level of international neglect had it not been for Arab division. The hearts of all the Arabs are with King Husayn awaiting the signs of our pan-Arab pride and strength which this great Hashemite is aiming for these days.

UN's Goulding Arrives in Beirut for UNIFIL Talks

NC280817 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding arrived in Beirut this morning on a new tour of the region, during which he will hold talks on the UNIFIL situation. Goulding will be meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1145 today.

Meets With Birri

NC281419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has met with UN Undersecretary General Marrack Goulding. Goulding's assistant, Jean-Claude Aime, was present at the meeting, which ended at 1515 today. Following the session, Goulding said that he and the UN secretary general are continuing their efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 425. He added that during his talks today with Minister Birri and other Lebanese officials he discussed the current situation and ways of improving it. Goulding pointed out that Resolution 425 requires Israel to withdraw from the Lebanese South. This, he said, will allow UNIFIL to deploy there and Lebanese sovereignty to be restored. Minister Birri's comment was terse; he said: There is nothing new as far as I am concerned.

Meets With Karami

NC281708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding visited Government House this afternoon, and met there with Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Dr George Dib, Karami's foreign affairs adviser; Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and Jean-Claude Aime were also present. After the session, Goulding described his talks with Karami as useful and interesting, but declined to make any further comment to the press.

However, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement while leaving government house: [Begin recording] [Karami] I received Goulding and Aime, and heard Goulding's ideas about the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425. UNIFIL'S mandate is drawing to a close, and Perez de Cuellar will submit a report to the Security Council. We hope this report will press for the implementation of Resolution 425 and for Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal. This is our formal position in Lebanon.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, did Goulding present any new ideas on the implementation of Resolution 425?

[Karami] No, that has not happened yet. [end recording]

Confers With Al-Jumayyil, Al-Turk

NC290931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding and his assistant Jean-Claude Aime at 1130 today. The two sides discussed current developments in the south and ways to implement UN Resolution 425. The same topics were discussed between Goulding and Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk this morning.

Irish Minister To Discuss Kidnapped AUB Professor

NC281014 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Irish Minister of Defense Patrick Cooney, who is currently visiting Lebanon, has stated that his country supports all efforts aimed at the implementation of Resolution 425, which provides for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory, and the deployment of the Lebanese Army together with UNIFIL, up to the recognized international borders. He added:

There are a number of international resolutions that have not been implemented. We should wait and see what will happen. He denied that his visit was connected in any way with the presence of UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding in the Lebanese capital. He stressed that, before his departure from Beirut tomorrow, he will meet with a number of officials in order to find out the fate of the Irish AUB professor who was kidnapped a few weeks ago.

Al-Hariri Educational Institution Director Kidnapped

NC290831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] At 1030 today, gunmen riding in two cars kidnapped Fadil Qalaq, the director general of Al-Hariri's educational institution, in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' [in West Beirut] and took him to an unknown destination. In another development, guarded calm reigns along the traditional combat lines, while high tension prevails along the camps lines.

Amal Shelling Intensifies Fighting in Camps

NC280813 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The security situation flared up at approximately 1000 in the vicinity of the Shatila camp, where fighting involving the use of machineguns and rockets is taking place. At this moment, Burj al-Barajinah camp is coming under intensive fire from 120- and 82-mm mortars 106-mm flat trajectory weapons from Amal emplacements in Harat Hurayk. The latest reports indicate that shells fell in Al-Ghubayrah, leaving two persons wounded.

Two Amal Members Killed

NC281020 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] With regard to the camps war, a cease-fire agreement collapsed at 1145. Fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen remained fierce along the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps combat lines amid artillery and rocket fire. The fighting has left a number of casualties in both ranks. Fawzi al-Shahrur and Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad, both Amal members, have been killed.

Fighting Continues Despite Cease-Fire

NC281701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] At 1615, the situation in Burj al-Barajinah camp, deteriorated once again, with stray mortar shells landing in the adjacent residential areas. This was despite a cease-fire called for 1630 by the Amal Movement and the Palestinain National Salvation Front. A delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front met with 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, to discuss the situation in the camps. During the meetings, Al-Mahayri telephoned Minister Nabih Birri who dispatched Amal political bureau member Hasan al-Masri to join the discussions. The conferees then reviewed the situation and decided on the following:

1. A cease-fire is to be called in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila as of 1630.

2. A joint Amal-Palestinian National Salvation Front committee is to be formed, to supervise and maintain the cease-fire.

3. A joint Amal-Palestinian National Salvation Front strike force is to be formed in Burj al-Barajinah camp. The multi-party strike force will take over security in Shatila camp.

4. Once calm is restored, the fighters on both sides should return to their former positions in Burj al-Barajinah.

Heavy Fighting Continues

NC281709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Fighting on the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines became fiercer at 1700 today. The two sides used rockets and various artillery and automatic weapons. Tension increased at 1815 when rockets fell on the airport road; at the same time the Palestinians made new attempts to advance. Heavy fighting is still going on. According to the latest dispatch, both sides are conducting storming operations on the Al-'Annan and Al-'Amiliyah school lines. The fighting of the past 24 hours has claimed 11 dead and 50 wounded altogether. Palestinian sources reported that the Amal Movement today suffered losses of 19, including 6 who fell in Shatila camp. Amal, however, announced that three of its members were killed during an infiltration attempt on the Shatila axis.

Casualties Increase

NC290714 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] No sooner had the fighting in the camps areas subsided than the situation exploded along the capital's combat lines between 0100 and 0530 today. Our correspondent reported that the Sodeco-Primo-Ra's al-Nab' line was the scene of fierce fighting involving the use of large-caliber machineguns and rockets early today. A similar situation prevailed along the old markets lines. Meanwhile, 4 people were killed and well over 15 others were wounded since yesterday afternoon as a result of the ferocious fighting that broke out in the camps areas. Both Amal and Palestinian gunmen launched storming operations and made attempts to advance. The Palestinians, however, reportedly made a successful advance toward the airport road and the Kuwaiti Embassy. The fighting continued throughout the night and until this morning despite a cease-fire agreement unilaterally declared by the Amal Movement at 2030 last night.

Mass Migration Reported

NC291051 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The camps war renewed around the Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1200 today. Mass migration from the camp is reported. Accordingly, the airport road is considered hazardous.

Two Armenians Assassinated by Gunmen in Beirut

NC280958 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] At 1100 today, gunmen assassinated the Armenian doctor (Wahay Katadjian) in his clinic in the Al-Usud building near the Idris shops in the AUB neighborhood. In Al-Harma', gunmen fired at the Photococo shop this morning, using a pistol fitted with a silencer. Krikor Ohanes was killed.

Junblatt Condemns Assassinations

NC281929 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Commenting on the wave of assassinations of a number of Armenian citizens in West Beirut, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has said: We denounce and condemn the attacks on and assassinations of Armenian citizens in West Beirut. We consider this action to be an affront to every honest citizen and to this noble nationalist community which has, throughout long generations, played a basic and constructive role in Lebanon. He added: As anyone will confirm, this community has remained aloof from the armed conflict in Lebanon; indeed it has repeatedly tried to act as a bridge and encourage reconciliation and harmony.

Armenian Strike Called

NC290646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Armenian schools, shops, and institutions in West Beirut today started a strike that will continue until Saturday in response to a call made by the Armenian parties to protest the spiteful attacks on Armenian citizens in West Beirut. These attacks have claimed the lives of 5 Armenians and left 11 others wounded following yesterday's assassinations. Informed political and security sources have revealed that these attacks aim to force the Armenians to leave West Beirut and make them drop their commitments toward the Christian peace plan. A statement was distributed last night by the independent movement for the liberation of the kidnapees [al-harakah al-mustaqilah litahrir al-makhtufin] in which it claimed responsibility for the series of assassinations.

Archbishopric Condemns 'Aggressions'

NC290959 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Armenian archbishopric in Lebanon has issued a statement on behalf of the three Armenian religious leaders condemning the aggressions to which Armenians in West Beirut have been subjected. It emphasized its commitment to and concern over unified Lebanon. It called upon the Armenian authorities and officials concerned, particularly the heads of sects in West Beirut, to take effective and immediate steps to put a stop to such abnormal practices. A delegation of Armenian religious leaders met with Mufti Khalid. They discussed the situation of Armenian citizens in West Beirut in light of the aggressions against them.

Israelis Reportedly Cut Back Lahd's Funding

NC281740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] We have learned that the enemy forces have begun scaling down their financial assistance to agent Lahd's militias. The militias now depend on levies exacted at Al-Naqurah harbor. The port receives three ships a day, which operate between Haifa and Juniyah.

Al-Asad, Delegation Return to Damascus From Greece

JN281327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife returned to Damascus this afternoon following a cordial and official visit to Greece during which he held talks with Greek President Khristos Satzetakis and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The Syrian delegation which accompanied the president on this visit also returned.

Vice President Khaddam Visits Soviet Union

For reportage on the visit by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Moscow, including his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 28 May Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Hostage Negotiations Taking Place Asserts Talas

JN281319 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas asserted today that negotiations are going on between Damascus and those who are detaining hostages in Lebanon. Speaking to the French radio (Europe I), Talas said negotiations were held between Damascus and the group that is detaining the hostages, adding that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad spoke with Iranian President Ali Khamene'i and urged him to exercise all possible pressure in order to bring about the release of the hostages in Lebanon.

He said: We are not just hoping to release the hostages, we are certain of it. Talas said that had Syria known the place where the hostages were being kept, it would have released them even by force.

Talas expressed hope that the hostages will be released as soon as possible and affirmed that the release was delayed because of the U.S. aggression against Libya and the constant U.S. threats against Syria. The Syrian minister rejected U.S. and Israeli accusations against Syria and accused the United States of being behind terrorist activities against Syria carried out by the CIA. Talas also accused the FRG, which hosts Muslim Brotherhood members, of encouraging terrorism against Syria.

Ba'th Party, Cuban Communist Party Begin Talks

JN281652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The first round of talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Dr Kamal Sharaf, Ba'th Party Central Committee member and minister of higher education, and a Communist Party of Cuba delegation led by Comrade Fernando Vecino, Central Committee member and Cuban minister of higher education, has been held at the Ba'th Party National Command building. Talks during the session dealt with existing good relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Communist Party of Cuba, as well as the joint desire to promote and strengthen these relations in the service of their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Talks also revolved around issues of interest to the two friendly parties, as well as issues of mutual interest. Talks particularly focused on the current tense situation in the Middle East and the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean sea.

Comrade Dr Kamal Sharaf gave a briefing on the Ba'th Party and its acheivements in Syria in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. Comrade Dr Sharaf affirmed Syria's determination under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the republic, to resist all kinds of threats and to confront the imperialist and Zionist schemes and foil them.

For his part, Comrade Vecino expressed Cuba's absolute solidarity with Syria and the Arab nation and firm stand alongside its struggle to foil all the capitulationist schemes that are hostile to the Arab nation. He also expressed his party's high appreciation for Syria's ditinguished role under President Hafiz al-Asad in consolidating Arab steadfastness in confronting the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and its ally, Zionism.

Culture Minister, Delegation Leave for Moscow

JN250923 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0915 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Culture Minister Dr Najah al-'Attar and the accompanying cultural delegation left Damascus for Moscow this morning on a 10-day visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet culture minister. The minister and her Soviet counterpart will discuss cultural cooperation.

Commentaries Criticize Thatcher's Stand on Mideast

'Hostile' British Stand

JN290822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road of revolution and liberation: British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher has concluded her official visit to the Zionist entity, which she described as a historic visit, by emphasizing the British stand that is hostile to the Palestine question and that supports Israel and its aggressive, expansionist policy in the region.

Regardless of the present PLO leadership, Thatcher, at a press conference held at the King David Hotel in occupied Jerusalem yesterday morning, said that an alternative to the PLO should be sought to proceed forward in the so-called peace process because the PLO has not yet recognized Israel and has not agreed on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In a statement to reporters on the Palestine question, Thatcher rejected the need for establishing an independent Palestinian state and merely said that Britain supports the Palestinians' right to self-determination within the framework of a confederation between Jordan and the Palestinians.

Meanwhile, Mrs Thatcher expressed her pleasure at the visit and at the generous hospitality accorded her in Israel. She claimed that the Israeli officials with whom she met seek to promote the peace process. Mrs Thatcher continued her campaign against so-called terrorism. It seems as if she forgot that the King David Hotel where she held her press conferece was subjected to Zionist terrorism about 40 years ago — terrorism whose victims were Britons and where more than 100 Britons were killed as a result of a terrorist action carried out by terrorist Zionist organizations that also carried out several brutal massacres against Palestinian women, chidren, and old people, foremost being the Dayr Yasin massacre.

Mrs Thatcher overlooked these terrorist acts by the Zionist organizations against the Palestinian people under the protection of the mandate authorities. Moreover, these terrorist acts were carried out even with direct support from the British forces that extended arms to the Zionist organizations, in addition to training elements of these organizations on the acts of killing, destruction, and terrorism against the Palestinians and their property.

Hence, the British prime minister, who came to the Zionist entity to once again voice her backing and support for this racist entity, overlooked all the terrorist acts Israel is committing against the Palestinian people. Moreover, she is demanding that the PLO stop resisting the occupiers, describing this resistance as terrorism. Consequently, Mrs Thatcher is adopting and defending the Israeli stand and is also in agreement with President Reagan in this regard.

The rabid campaign being launched by these imperialist and Zionist forces against Syria on the pretext of combating terrorism is part of the scheme these forces are trying to peddle and that is aimed at the Arab nation's causes, headed by the Palestine question.

Britain, which is the first side responsible for establishing the Zionist entity on our Palestinian land, is today continuing its support for this entity. Meanwhile, Britain affirms that it stands against the Arab nation and the Palestine question. Mrs Thatcher's visit, which is considered the first visit to the Zionist entity by a British prime Minister, represents the biggest challenge to the Arabs and their central cause. This visit, along with its results, cannot serve the peace process. On the contrary, the visit contributes to aggravating and endangering the situation in the region due to the unlimited backing and support that Britain and the United States are extending to their ally and aggressive base in the region, Israel.

Bias Toward Israel

JN281003 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Palestine broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation, Margaret Thatcher can describe the Palestinian resistance men who set off explosives in her face in Weizman Street in Jerusalem, at Kfar Saba, and on the road to Ashqelon as terrorists. She can also continue to collude with Peres in combating terrorism exactly as Britain did during its occupation of Palestine from 1917 to 1948 when it brought in Zionist terrorists, facilitated their emigration to Palestine, and enabled them to take up arms against the Arabs, sometimes even against the British themselves and against UN mediator Count Bernadotte in order to enable them to wrest Palestine from its lawful owners. But it is also a fact that the victims of the British crime of handing Palestine over to the Zionists are still continuing their glorious struggle against the usurpers. What Mrs Margaret Thatcher cannot understand is that these victims are also ready to continue their confrontation of Britain regardless of how long it takes. What this means is that Mrs Thatcher's bias to the Zionists against the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their land and rights could result in a catastrophe for the British, although the British mandate in Palestine ended in 1948.

By choosing hostility to the Palestinian Arabs and continued alliance with the Zionist criminals, Mrs Thatcher has chosen the path of defying the feelings of the Palestinian people who have not pardoned and will not pardon Britain for its crime. The Palestinian people will continue to hold Britain greatly responsible for the disasters that befell them. The Palestinians expected Britain to atone for its crime by supporting their struggle to regain their homeland not side with the usurpers to prevent the restoration of this homeland.

The old saying goes: Bilqis [the Queen of Sheba] brought it on herself. It seems that Margaret Thatcher wants to play the role of a modern Bilqis, bringing evil on herself by continuing her hostility to our people and reaffirming that Britain has not repented, but is continuing its crime.

Further Reportage on Shin Bet Incident

Investigation 'Apparently' To Begin

TA281357 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1344 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The investigation into the senior official affair will apparently start next week when Police Commissioner David Kraus returns from abroad. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the possibility of replacing a police investigation with a more secret type of investigation, in order to minimize harm to the Shin Bet, is being checked out. The prime minister today also refused to suspend the head of the Shin Bet for the duration of the investigation, despite the fact that the attorney general believes his suspension is essential for the investigation.

Special Adviser Appointed

TA290420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The justice minister has appointed attorney Amnon Goldenberg as his special legal adviser on the affair of the Shin Bet director. At the time, Attorney Goldenberg was one of the defenders in the trial of Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay. All the persons connected with the appointment refuse to comment for the moment.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginossar has learned that the attorney general did not know about the appointment of Dr Goldenberg. Sources in the Justice Ministry told our correspondent that the appointment of a special legal adviser to the minister is not customary and bypasses the advisory apparatus in the ministry.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal believes that the appointment of a special adviser to the justice minister to handle the affair of the senior official will lead to further, and unnecessary, confrontation between the Cabinet and the attorney general. In his opinion, the Cabinet cannot pick an attorney to counsel it whenever it does not like the advice of the attorney general. Minister Shahal told our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the Cabinet had better come to terms with reality rather than create a new affair.

Knowledge of Misdeeds Denied

TA280959 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
28 May 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] During his term as prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir did not know about the suspicions regarding the acts that the head of the Shin Bet, Avraham (Avrum) Shalom, is alleged to have committed during the investigation into the deaths of two terrorists after the passengers had been rescued from the No 300 bus in April 1984. This was stated last night by the vice prime minister's associates.

The question as to when Shamir and Shim'on Peres learned about the allegations against the Shin Bet chief may be one of the questions that will be raised in the coming days in addition to the question of the police investigation that will or will not be launched according to Professor Zamir's decision.

So far Peres is only stressing one aspect of the political echelon's responsibility: the need to prevent the security damage a police investigation would cause, as would be evidenced in damage to the Shin Bet's work. There is, however, another aspect to the political echelon's responsibility: Did some ministers, including even Peres and Shamir, know about the deeds the Shin Bet chief is suspected of having committed and agree to ignore them.

Shamir's associates last night accused certain elements in the Labor Party of trying to increase the tension in the government in a bid to bring it down by spreading rumors that Shamir, even during his term as prime minister, knew about the acts now being attributed to the Shin Bet chief.

According to Shamir's associates, these claims are groundless. In their opinion, during the investigation of the affair conducted by Major General (Reserves) Me'ir Zore'a, Shamir only knew about the contradictions between the testimonies of the IDF and Shin Bet members, as found by the investigators. He did not know that an attempt was apparently made by the Shin Bet members to conceal the truth.

Sources in Peres' and Shamir's offices claimed yesterday that the two had only learned of the suspicions against the Shin Bet head a few months ago, after the three members of the Shin Bet submitted their claims against their superior, Avraham Shalom.

Shamir 'Approved' Event

TA290523 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A political crisis is not brewing between the Alignment and the Likud on the issue of the Shin Bet director, despite all the reports. Officials in the Alignment and the Likud this evening say that the key lies in the reply to the question of whether former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir approved the killing and the cover-up at the time.

Knesset Member Refa'el Eytan conferred with Mr Shamir in the latter's office this evening, and later told our political correspondent Yig'al Goren that his impression from the talk was as follows: What happened there was on a local level; no order was issued for the killing or the cover-up — this is an exact quote of Eytan's remarks. In any event, our political correspondent says that the prime minister is determined to submit the matter to an independent investigation.

[Goren — live] A senior source close to the prime minister this evening told us that an investigation will take place. The prime minister will insist on conducting an independent investigation and continue to maintain that the dismissal of the attorney general is inconceivable. The main question in dispute is the suspension of the Shin Bet director. The prime minister objects to his immediate suspension, while the attorney general regards this as a prerequisite for a full and fair investigation. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who was prime minister at the time the terrorists were killed, has so far abstained from commenting in public on the issue of the Shin Bet and its director.

Senior Alignment and Likud ministers today leveled sharp criticism on this matter. Meanwhile, there is as yet no official reply to the main question: Did Mr Shamir, during his tenure as prime minister, approve the killing of the terrorists and the cover-up? A tip for a possible reply came this evening from MK Refa'el Eytan who told us, after meeting Mr Shamir, that the impression he received was that Yitzhaq Shamir had issued no order whatsoever, neither regarding the killing nor about the subsequent cover-up. What happened there, MK Eytan said, was on a local level.

We were told by the foreign minister's office this evening that support for the Shin Bet should continue and an investigation which might sabotage the Shin Bet's ability to perform should be averted.

A senior Likud minister told us today: The event took place during Shamir's tenure, was approved by him, and was brought to the knowledge of Mr Peres who gave it his full backing. This is how it used to be in the past and this is what is happening today as well. [Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English on 29 May 86 on page 1 carries a report on the alternatives facing Attorney General Zamir with regard to an investigation of the head of the general security service. In its report the paper refers to the preceding statement, saying that "Israel TV reported last night that a senior Likud minister said Shamir gave the order to kill the two captured terrorists and that Peres, who was then opposition leader, subsequently supported the decision."]

An Alignment member of the Inner Cabinet today told us that it is absolutely clear that the entire affair stems from a power struggle within the Shin Bet and that the main question at the moment is whether the political level approved the killing and the cover-up.

Meanwhile, suspicions are growing within the Likud that the affair may be exploited for political gains. A senior Likud minister told us today that he is apprehensive that a matter of top security may be exploited to attack Mr Shamir in a last bid to foil the rotation of the premiership. In contrast, senior Alignment officials argue that this matter has not arisen even as a theoretical possibility.

To sum up, there is no immediate danger of a political crisis but key questions still remain unanswered.

Shamir Backs Up Shin Bet

TA290827 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 29 May 86 p 1

[Report on interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ilan Kfir, Pe'erli Shahar, and Amnon Levi on 28 May; place not given]

[Text] For the first time since the Shin Bet affair began, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday took an open stand in support of Avraham Shalom. "I have full confidence in the Shin Bet head. He acted correctly. The political echelon knew what it needed to know. I, too, as prime minister at the time the incidents occurred, knew about the Shin Bet head's actions," Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday in an interview to *HADASHOT*. Shamir also reacted to the accusations made the day before yesterday at the Alignment Knesset faction meeting about the cover-up provided by the political echelon: "If there are people who are trying to accuse me and who want to win political profits from the affair, they will suffer a resounding defeat. The security services acted in accordance with the law, as they should have done." Shamir also rejected the intention to replace the Shin Bet head or suspend him until the conclusion of the affair.

Last night *HADASHOT* learned that Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom apparently has a document signed by former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir approving the way the security service personnel acted in the affair. The letter apparently also refers to incidents that occurred immediately after the hijacked bus was taken over, as well as to events that occurred later, including evidence given to inquiry commissions. Yesterday a senior political source described the letter as "explosive political material." He said that from the contents of the letter it may be understood that the senior political echelon knew of the Shin Bet head's decision to conceal information about the affair.

Yesterday Prime Minister Shim'on Peres rejected appeals by senior Alignment figures to turn the affair into a political confrontation between the Likud and the Alignment, with the aim of entangling the Likud leader over the affair. He said it was inconceivable that such a sensitive security matter should turn into a political affair. By the way, last night people in the Likud said Peres had been fully updated by Shamir about the affair when he was still in the opposition. Last night it emerged that there are differences of opinion between the prime minister and the foreign minister on everything involving the way the affair has been handled. Peres favors the establishment of an inquiry commission that will secretly investigate the Shin Bet head; in contrast to this, Shamir claims no investigation should be conducted.

Shamir Reiterates Stand

TA290849 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0835 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today commented on the extent of his alleged involvement in the affair of the Shin Bet director during his tenure as prime minister. Shamir told IDF Radio: I knew what a prime minister is supposed to know and I acted accordingly. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor spoke with Mr Shamir and initially asked him whether he thinks a commission of inquiry into the matter should be established.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I do not think we need new commissions of inquiry. We have had enough of commissions of inquiry; they have not really benefited Israel. As for this issue in particular, what is needed is to allow the Shin Bet to continue with its blessed operations in the battle against terrorism.

[Ben-Dor] What kind of scenario do you foresee that would solve the affair without the intervention of any commission of inquiry? What other method of investigation do you propose, if at all?

[Shamir] Various ways to remove all the obstacles and disruptions are being discussed, but a settlement has not yet been formulated. I hope we will find the way.

[Ben-Dor] Rumors are rife in the press about your involvement in the affair during your tenure as prime minister. Did you really know about what happened?

[Shamir] I knew what a prime minister is supposed to know and I acted accordingly.

[Ben-Dor] Does that mean that you knew what was happening while it was happening? Did you give your approval?

[Shamir] There are no meanings or details; I cannot provide any details. [end recording]

Moshe Arens Comments

TA290710 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 May 86 p 1

[Interview with Minister Moshe Arens by *THE JERUSALEM POST* diplomatic correspondent — date and place not given]

[Text] Q. — Did you or any other Cabinet minister, such as then prime minister Yitzhaq Shamir, order or approve in advance the killing of the two captured terrorists from the hijacked bus?

A. — I appointed, as defence minister, the Zore'a Commission of Inquiry, which investigated what happened and submitted its report to me. I accepted the commission's findings. These things do not appear in the report. I know of no ministers having acted in this way.

Q. — Did you or Shamir, after the event, hear of the killings and approve of them, keeping knowledge of them secret?

A. — All I know is what is written in the Zore'a Commission report, whose findings I accepted. I know only about myself, I know nothing about and cannot speak for Shamir.

Office Relations 'Harmed'

TA281850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The affair involving the head of the Shin Bet has severely harmed daily work and relations between the Shin Bet and the Attorney General's office. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Shin Bet material that is supposed to reach the courts is not transferred to the attorneys on time; meetings between representatives of the two institutions are not held on time; and the Attorney General's office fears that this type of relations will also harm the Shin Bet's credibility in the courts, particularly in the High Court of Justice. Our correspondent points out that the Attorney General's office represents the Shin Bet in the courts; the two institutions maintain daily, continuous contacts.

'Moral Strength' Challenged

TA281316 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 May 86 p 7

[Commentary by Gid'on Samet: "Why Are They Afraid To Investigate?"]

[Excerpt] The thought that the country's strength depends on an investigation into the deeds of one person, in this case the head of the Shin Bet, or even of an entire establishment, is an insult to the degree of this strength. Israel can afford a courageous examination of alleged violations of the law in the heart of the secret services. Indeed, it owes this to itself despite, actually, because of, our special situation, which is always used as a reason for silence.

Israel is still young enough so that an investigation of its security service would be unprecedented. However, such an event would have to be regarded as part of its maturation process, as a stage in its extrication from a paranoid society that occasionally prefers to overlook the primacy of the rule of law for what it sees as a security interest.

We should not allow an internal detective to be more immune to criticism than any banking or military establishment. The talk about damage to security resulting from an investigation is a distortion in perception; the time has come to eliminate it. Would one feel safer if the attorney general's demand to clarify the Shin Bet chief's behavior were foiled? How does national security benefit if there is suspicion, which would go unclarified, that serious misdeeds were carried out in this sensitive institution, which tomorrow might deal with you too, without anyone daring to handle them?

And what is the strange meaning of the full support and loyalty that the prime minister and the Inner Cabinet are giving the head of Shin Bet? Have they investigated the charges against him; can they appoint themselves as a sort of legal forum that passes judgement? Perhaps there are those among them who are protecting themselves, by washing their hands of the affair, because a posteriori they endorsed the deeds that are being attributed to the head of the Shin Bet? Peres went a long way with Ben-Gurion in demanding a judicial, not governmental, investigation into the foul-up [referring to the Lavon affair in which former Defense Minister Pinhas Lavon was involved in the failure of terrorist acts in Egypt carried out by the Israeli Intelligence in 1954]. Now, it seems, he is prepared to do the opposite.

Peres heard the details of the affair early enough. What combination of features makes him, on occasion, try to satisfy everyone, even when the matter at hand is a very problematic one that took place during the Likud and Shamir's rule? Surely the gravity of the allegations has not gone unnoticed by him; it is really painful to think that he preferred an artificial silence over a thorough examination.

There is a dubious mixture of events in the way in which the alternatives are presented: support for the Shin Bet chief or possible damage to the chief's standing and the Shin Bet's good name. In fact, under the circumstances that have been created, the Shin Bet's reputation will be damaged if an investigation into the truth is not launched, while the personal standing of Avraham

Shalom should not be mixed up with national security considerations.

If the allegations prove true, then he committed extremely grave violations that even go beyond the events of that bitter and violent day in April 1984. Now, after the affair has been exposed, the question is no longer the degree of trust the prime minister and the Inner Cabinet have in the head of Shin Bet. The real matter is the state of our law and justice establishment. In simple language one could say that what is in question is our moral strength.

Editorials Criticize British Attitudes on Mideast

British Policy Assailed

TA281335 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Margaret Thatcher's Illusions"]

[Text] Thatcher is happy because she is the first British prime minister to visit Israel. Thatcher considers her visit to Israel to be historic and has offered her good services to contribute to the achievement of peace in the region. She is also speaking about the Palestinians and on the need to open a new outlet to them.

We are fully aware of the peace Mrs Thatcher is talking about. We know from our experiences with Britain throughout this century and we have been cognizant of it recently, the best example of which was the launching of U.S. war planes from British bases in order to carry out the barbaric aggression against Libya.

We are also fully aware what and whom Margaret Thatcher means by Palestinians. She specifically means individuals who submit to the will of King Husayn, since she has stressed her efforts to play an encouraging role in the dialogue between Israel and Jordan.

Thatcher continues to play the well-known role of British diplomacy toward the Palestinians and the Arabs. It is a malicious, black role haunted by illusions of imperial power that has vanished and whose strongholds have been demolished by the struggle of nations, a role now transformed into one that does not exceed serving the White House and its hostile plans. It is a position that requires everyone boycott Thatcher and not meet with her, because this meeting cannot have any acceptable justification at a time when Thatcher's government, with extreme impudence, refused to meet two members of the highest executive bodies of the PLO.

Position on Palestinians

TA281548 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 27 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Thatcher and Peace"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is currently visiting Israel, has called for an improvement of the economic standard in the occupied Arab lands. She broached the possibility of taking practical steps affecting the residents of the occupied territories, such as economic projects, humanitarian measures to reunite families, and the gradual transfer of authorities to the Arab population — "self-rule." She said repeatedly that she is concerned about peace in the Middle East and is working toward its attainment. She added that the Palestinian people's legitimate rights must be recognized.

With a single, quick glance at Thatcher's positions we find that they are all exact duplicates of the U.S. positions, which call for an improvement in living conditions in the occupied territories, the transfer of authorities, and recognition of the legitimate rights, not national rights, of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian people are currently seeing the approach of the 19th anniversary of the occupation. Therefore, we are most anxious to achieve a comprehensive, durable, and just peace. Despite the abundance of initiatives, we have realized for a long time that the achievement of peace requires a desire for this by all parties in the conflict.

When we talk about the desire for peace, Israel and the United States, along with Britain — which would be included in an international peace conference should it be convened — are still refusing to recognize the PLO as a principal party to the conflict; they reject the principle of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. They call for the participation of "Palestinians" and the conferring of legitimate rights on them. By doing this they are placing obstacles on the road to peace.

Improvement of living conditions cannot be accomplished except through liberation from occupation; peace cannot be established unless the world gives its approval to the principle of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, as a people who possess the right of independent choice in common with the rest of the world's nations.

Therefore, the demand for a transfer of authorities to a nation under occupation, a nation that is not in control of its own fate, is tantamount to a call for reducing the burdens on the occupation forces and improving their international image. Our advice to Mrs Thatcher on what the sons of the Palestinian people want — should she really want to work for the achievement of peace — is clear.

'Fundamental' Change Required

TA281710 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 27 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Thatcher's Visit"]

[Text] In her speech before members of the Israeli Knesset the day before yesterday, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher talked about recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just demands." She also talked about what is termed "improving the quality of life" for residents of the occupied lands and added her conviction that this cannot be a substitute for a policy of peace guaranteeing security for all of the region's states. During her meeting with a Palestinian delegation she heard a detailed account on the demands of these people, their sufferings, the difficult conditions prevailing under Israeli occupation, and their insistence on enjoying their right of self-determination in choosing their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. Mrs Thatcher said that "the situation currently prevailing in the occupied territories can only continue for a limited time." We affirm this statement. However, the change must be a fundamental one. Occupation under every form and name will end not through pleas, but through serious work to achieve the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, whether the road is long or short.

Limited Gains Seen

TA290755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0330 GMT 29 May 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* writes that Mrs Thatcher's visit left pleasant memories in the personal sphere but differences of opinion on the political plane. If Mrs Thatcher has not learned from her talks with our senior political officials that things are not as simple as she tried to portray them and attempts to impose her view on the EC when the British foreign secretary is appointed as its president, we are in for a poignant argument with Britain in the foreseeable future. The partnership in the battle against terrorism is not the be-all and end-all.

DAVAR says that the warmth official Israel lavished on Mrs Thatcher notwithstanding, one should not forget that she only represents part of the British public. Even within her Conservative Party there are many blocs who are far more reticent about Israel. In any event, no effort should be spared to foster a renewed understanding with the Labor Party, which may return to power in the next elections, or even with the Social Democratic Party, which is a major element in British public opinion even if it is discriminated against in Parliament due to the constituent electoral system.

Israel Concedes on Question for Tabah Arbiter

TA290712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Israel has given up on its demand that the arbiter on the Tabah dispute determine the correct location of the border. Egypt had fervently objected to using this term. At the same time, in the consultation held this morning by the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister, it was decided that Israel would emphasize that according to the appendix to the Camp David accords, each of the sides is allowed to present its position on the location of the border to the arbiter. The U.S. representative, Abraham Sofaer, will depart for Cairo today with the new Israeli decision.

Agreement Linked to Compensation

TA260705 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 May 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] At the next Inner Cabinet session on Tabah, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will express opposition to signing the arbitration compromise as long as Egypt continues to ignore its obligation to compensate the Israeli victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' killing. Shamir is determined to uphold the Inner Cabinet resolution stating that in parallel with the acceptance of arbitration on Tabah, Egypt will transmit a report on the affair and compensate the families. Knesset Member Dan Meridor, a Shamir associate, met with the representatives of the families last week, after which he submitted a query to Shamir about whether the Inner Cabinet resolution on the report and the compensation have been fulfilled. In response to the query, Shamir will announce in the next few days that unless the Ra's al-Burqa' clause of the Inner Cabinet resolutions is honored, the Tabah conflict will not be transferred to arbitrators.

In the Herzliyya talks that ended last week, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche demanded that the Egyptian delegation announce the government resolution of the matter forthwith. He was promised, once again, that the matter will be raised before the most senior political echelon in Cairo. In the past, the Egyptian delegation has pledged to compensate the families, but so far this has been ignored. It was hinted that the Egyptians would prefer Israel or the families to take legal action, thereby forcing the government to pay compensation in accordance with a court ruling, for fear that a voluntary agreement on the payment of compensation might arouse opposition criticism. After consultations, Jerusalem decided that the negotiations on the payment of compensation be exhausted within the framework of the delegations' meetings and that a legal process be avoided to the extent possible.

Meanwhile, Egypt continues to adhere to its original version of the question to be put forward to the arbitrators. This is why U.S. mediator Abraham Sofaer has been held up in Cairo since Friday [24 May]. In a series of meetings with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Nabil al-'Arabi, the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, no progress was made and Sofaer has not yet announced when he would return to Israel.

France Terminates Nuclear Reactor Talks

TA281329 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] France has terminated negotiations with Israel over the sale of a nuclear reactor due to pressure applied by French companies that have commercial ties with Arab countries and fear the Arab boycott. This was reported by the energy minister to the Knesset Public Audit Committee. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that the committee was discussing the building of nuclear reactors following the State Comptroller's report.

Peres Calls on Syria To Enter Direct Negotiations

TA230858 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 May 86 p 1

[ITIM report]

[Text] Even if Syria has surface-to-surface missiles that pose a threat to Israel, the IDF remains the dominant force in the arena, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated yesterday at the Hare'ali

School annual reunion in Haifa. The prime minister called on Syria to solve its fundamental problems with Israel through direct negotiations without any preconditions.

The prime minister said there is no doubt that Syria wants to attack Israel, but there are doubts about its chances of winning. Syria, the prime minister noted, has tried its hand several times and has sustained devastating defeats on the battlefield. In past wars Syria lost the Golan Heights and, even in the last war, the controversial war in Lebanon, the Israeli Air Force shot down some 100 Syrian aircraft without losing any of its planes.

The prime minister pointed out that the tension between Syria and Israel is largely a result of the verbal escalation started by the Syrian president, who said in one of his speeches that not only would the Golan Heights again be Syrian, but that this area would lie in the heart of Syria, meaning that Syria would conquer parts of Israel.

Mr Peres said one should not be dragged into verbal escalations and noted that as an Israeli citizen he feels secure in the IDF's strength and does not appreciate nervousness, too much blabber, demagogy, and harmful declarations. Therefore, the prime minister noted, the first thing to be done is "to stop the escalating declarations, blabber, and chatter."

He added that Syria is in an embarrassing situation as a result of its difficult economic situation; its foreign currency reserves have been drained and the value of Syrian currency has dropped. The situation in Syria is difficult and this has caused bitterness and unrest, he added. He noted that Syria inherited the torn and bloody Al-Biqa' area from Israel. The prime minister disclosed that the Syrian forces in Lebanon had moved slightly, a few kilometers, from their old lines. However, in his opinion, Syria's main problem is not that development but rather the fact tht it has suddenly become evident that it is a country that engages in terrorism.

Israel, Egypt Considering Setting Up Gas Pipeline

TA270515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 27 May 86

[Text]The head of the Fuel Administration, Shim'on Gilbo'a, has confirmed that Israel and Egypt are examining the possibility of setting up a gas pipeline from the Gulf of Suez to Israel. The Forecasting Center at Tel Aviv University says both countries would benefit from such a pipeline. The Egyptians are burning their natural gas to avoid setting the oil fields ablaze and in Israel the gas could be used for Beersheba's industrial area and the Ashdod power plant. The gas could save 25 percent of Israel's fuel expenditure.

Tourism Minister Returns From Greece, Comments

TA231510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is interested in meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres soon, but prefers that the meeting be held in a third country. This was reported by Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir upon his return this afternoon from an official visit to Greece. He said he made it clear to Papandreou that Israel is also interested in the meeting, but not in another country. The tourism minister gained the impression that Greece's attitude toward Israel has changed, apparently because it has been disappointed with its ties with Arab countries and because it has learned to appreciate Israel's strength in the region. In Minister Sharir's opinion, this will not only permit tourism ties with Greece to develop, but also cooperation in the fields of technology and agriculture, as well as political coordination.

Shamir Says Problems 'Prevent' Herut Convention

TA231837 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir says problems still remain that prevent a reconvening of the Herut Party Convention. However, Shamir says he is optimistic and hopes that Herut will meet soon. This is according to a close aide of Shamir speaking to the Voice of Israel. David Levi said this afternoon that the convention would meet within 2 weeks.

Shamir Briefs Committee on Foreign Affairs Issues

TA261426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel is always trying to hold a dialogue with the Soviets and that these numerous contacts are counterproductive. In a briefing before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Minister Shamir specified the content of the Soviet message regarding Israel's joining the SDI program, saying the message was not formulated in an aggressive manner.

On the Kurt Waldheim affair, the foreign minister said Israel is very active and wants countries to express their opposition to Waldheim. He noted that a great deal of material flows into his office everyday that is of a convicting and suspicion-casting nature.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that another issue raised by the foreign minister was Minister Weizman's visit to Washington, a visit that was also criticized by Alignment Knesset members. Mr Shamir said 'Ezer Weizman's talks were unimportant, and that in any case he will not permit the existence of a personal mission or policy. He added that any policy should follow the government's decisions only.

W. Bank Petitions for 'Jordanian Regime' Overthrow

TA290859 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
29 May 86 p 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] For the first time in many years announcements were issued in the West Bank yesterday calling, either specifically or indirectly, for the overthrow of the Jordanian regime.

In Hebron, trade unions, student committees, and students signed a declaration calling for the overthrow of the regime in Amman because it is the enemy of the people and an ally of U.S. imperialism. The declaration recalls the massacre at Yarmuk University and the arrests of the communist leaders and nationalist cadres in Jordan.

Trade unions in East Jerusalem issued a similar announcement which, however, did not specifically call for the overthrow of the Jordanian regime but for that of the "traitorous regimes."

In this context, the campaign of condemnation of the Palestinian figures who met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is continuing. Yesterday such a rally of condemnation was held at the Hebron Polytechnion, and prior to that there was a large rally in a similar vein at Nabulus' Al-Najah University.

Our correspondent comments that most of whose who signed these declarations belong to leftist organizations, but organizations identified with Fatah also signed.

For the first time in 4 years, a joint rally by trade unions from the Palestinian left and right succeeded in convening in the trade union center in Bayt Hanina early this week. What united the participants was the condemnation of Jordan's policy. Because of the tension among the various PLO factions, several past attempts to convene these organizations under one roof have failed, and it is only now that the attempt has succeeded.

Civilian Administration Responds to Report on Gaza

TA260840 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 May 86 p 16

[Report by Refa'el Ga'on]

[Text] The report on the Gaza Strip, published by Dr Meron Benvenisti's "West Bank Data Project", parts of which have been publicized on television and in the press, has not yet reached the Civilian Administration, but once it does the reaction will be substantive and organized. This was reported to our correspondent by an administration official.

The report describes the conditions in the Gaza Strip in dark colors: It has the largest population density in the world (10 times higher than beyond the Green Line); most of the homes to not have running water and are not connected to electrical or sewage systems; the sanitation conditions in hospitals are unbearable — filth, mice, lack of space, and high infant mortality prevail and "have turned the Gaza Strip into a labor camp for Israel."

According to the report, the situation in the Gaza Strip is beyond disgrace.

The Civilian Administration was only prepared to provide a reaction and listed three objective difficulties in the Gaza Strip: a shortage of land, a serious shortage of water, and a low standard of public services — an inheritance from the Egyptians — even by comparison to Judea and Samaria.

"Even those parts of the reports that I read in the papers mention the great progress made particularly over the past 2 years since the policy of greater welfare for the population of the territories has been implemented. However, the gap is enormous so that with all that has been done so far, it is still far from desirable," the source said.

It has further been reported that the Civilian Administration is seeking every possible source abroad, including Arab countries, as long as they are not interested in harming state security, to collect the financing and international assistance to improve the situation.

Roadside Bomb Explodes in Gaza; No Casualties

TA270940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A roadside bomb was activated against an Israeli vehicle near the Jabalyah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip this morning. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the bomb was activated as a Prison Service officer was passing the site. The security forces are conducting searches.

Terrorist Squads Reported at Large in W. Bank

TA290841 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 May 86 p 1

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] There are two terrorist squads active in Samaria which have not been captured after having perpetrated armed attacks and planted roadside bombs in various places.

The security forces attribute this terrorist squad [as published] with the murder of Zafir al-Masri, the mayor of Nabulus, and the murder of Border Policeman Jamil Faris in Nabulus, as well as the murder of the IDF commissary employee Albert Bukhris in Nabulus. All three were murdered by 0.22-mm caliber bullets that were apprently fired from the same weapon.

Last month there was a decrease in the number of attacks in Judea and Samaria, however the gravest attack was carried out in April: A bus driver, (Salomon Hatukha), was shot to death on the way from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, near the Bet Arye settlement. In this attack two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the bus by one terrorist while a second terrorist waited at a distance of some 70 meters from the place and then fired at the bus. The bus did not stop, but its driver, (Salomon Hatukha), was seriously wounded by a bullet in the lung and died of his wounds. The terrorists involved in this attack also succeeded in fleeing the spot and have not yet been captured.

It is thought that the shooting incidents in Nabulus in which people were murdered were committed by the Popular Front organization. Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, who toured the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus last week, has given instructions for additional security precautions to be added to those followed to date. The number of attacks in the refugee camp has recently increased and the security forces have increased patrols and added observation posts in the camp, as well as increasing the permanent presence of soldiers.

The chief of staff also recommended that steps be taken to help the residents of the refugee camp.

Abu Jihad Negotiates Release of Terrorists in Jordan

TA261035 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 May 86 p 1

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Text] The Jordanian security authorities have lately released from jail the well-known terrorist, Mahmud 'Alul, who was responsible for planting the booby-trapped refrigerator in Jerusalem's Zion Square.

Another terrorist, Yahya Rabah was released with him. 'Alul is a senior commander in the Fatah's terror mechanism which is known as the "western sector" [Khalil al Wazir] led by Abu Jihad, the head of the Fatah's military branch. This mechanism is responsible for the operation of terrorist squads in the territories and in Israel. Yahya Rabah played informational and operational roles in this system. The two were apprehended more than a month ago by the Jordanian authorities in the wake of the rift which developed between King Husayn and the PLO leadership.

Put in prison together with them were also some additional PLO activists, the most outstanding of whom is Abu 'Ali Shahin. This terrorist had earlier lived in the Gaza Strip and was expelled to Jordan where he is still under custody. Abu Jihad interceded with the Jordanian authorities for the release of 'Alul and Rabah.

Amal Foils Terrorist Attacks Against Israel

TA270827 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 May 86 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] On its own initiative, the Amal organization in southern Lebanon has recently foiled some of the attempts to commit acts of terrorism and attacks in Israel planned by Palestinian terrorists who had intended to reach Israel via the sea.

Amal personnel thwarted most of the attacks. Its initiative in thwarting attempts to attack inside Israel originates from the fear that terrorist activity via the sea would bring in its wake an Israeli reaction and operations that would give rise to a situation in which the sea lanes leading north from southern Lebanon would be blocked. Amal leaders understand such a situation would make the lives of the residents of southern Lebanon almost intolerable, as the sea is the only open, unobstructed path by which goods can be transferred from the north to the south and vice versa.

Recently there has been considerable Fatah-'Arafat activity to strengthen the infrastructure for acts of terrorism. Fatah is training its personnel in various types of naval activity and is even sending them on civilian courses on naval affairs in various countries, including Syria, Egypt, Italy, and Yugoslavia.

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Meets With Counterparts in New York

LD281742 Algiers APS in English 1056 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] New York (UN), 28/05/86 (APS) — The foreign affairs minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met Tuesday off [as received] the UN General Assembly extraordinary session on Africa, his Mauritanian counterpart, Ould Minnih.

Talks dealt with the works of the special session and with the developments on the Maghrebian and the Western Saharan scenes. In this context, the two ministers examined the OAU and UN good offices process for the implementation of the UN Resolution 40/50.

Taleb Ibrahimi also conferred with the UN General Assembly president, Jaime de Pinies, on the ongoing extraordinary session and on the UN financial crisis. They also tackled the situation in the Middle-East, the Mediterranean, southern Africa, and Western Sahara.

Taleb Ibrahimi also met the Yugoslavian federal secretary to the foreign affairs, Dizdarevic, with whom he examined notably the 8th non-aligned summit due in Harare.

LIBYA

ICO Chief Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Ramadan

LD282250 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 20, May 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a greeting on the holy month of Ramadan from "Sharaf al-Din Pirzada" the general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organisation, it read:

"Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution, on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan it honours me to present you with sincere greetings and best wishes asking the Almighty God to grant you more success and assist you to continue your country's good fortune, prosperity and progress.

I avail myself to this opportunity to praise the good efforts that you still exert with vigorous and sincerity to back the Islamic Conference Organization. Also to praise your great contribution to serve the causes of the Arab nation and the Islamic world and top of which is the liberation of the first "kiblah" and third "haram".

I pray to God to return this, and other holy occasions with all the goodness upon your people, the Arab nation and the Islamic world together with good fortune, invincibility and victory.

[Signed] Sa'id Sharif al-Din Pirzada, secretary-general of Islamic Conference Organisation

Jabir Receives Sudanese, Palestinian Officials

LD281736 Tripoli JANA in English 0921 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 20, May 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received yesterday afternoon Mr Al-Mahjub Muhammad Uthman, Politbureau member of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party. Also, he received Colonel Abu Magdi, member of Fateh Movement — the uprising.

JANA Reports Kissinger Statements on Saudi Arms Deal

LD281930 Tripoli JANA in English 1739 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Washington, Ramadan 20, May 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Zionist "Henry Kissinger" the former U.S. secretary of state gave an interview with *NEW YORK POST* U.S. daily on the Saudi stance towards the arms deal.

The Godfather of "the David Stable" treacherous accord said in reply to a question: Did the harsh policy against terrorism help the goal of the Israeli foreign policy by becoming the only real U.S. ally in the Middle East?

Kissinger replied: Some of our other friendly states have big problems, Saudi Arabia with oil prices, Egypt with its economy and domestic policies. I do not believe they feel outrageous with what we have done against Libya, but they do believe that we did not try to impose peace through the appropriate effort and choice. [sentence as received]

JANA's Arab affairs editor said: These statements came to complete the American role in placing Saudi Arabia in the accusation stand through continuous statements from officials of the U.S. Administration about Saudi stances and take advantage of Saudi silence.

He added: Zionist Kissinger, who drafted the defeatist policies in the Arab region, tried to expose the Saudi pro-American stance twoards the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab people when Kissinger said: "Saudis are not outraged by what we have done against Libya".

JANA's Arab affairs statements come within the campaign of U.S. accusations of the defeatist Saudi stance towards the Arab cause. [sentence as received] American media reiterated Saudi statements quoting U.S. politicians and particularly in matters that cause embarrassment in front of the Arab public opinion.

He commented: What the U.S. Government does to Saudis now did not and will never goes out the known view America has towards Arab rulers who claim U.S. friendship with them which is a view based upon the need to the inevitable disposal of those rulers. [sentence as received]

He said: The statements of the David Stable's Godfather-Zionist Kissinger — and those before him from the U.S. Administration had proven that child-murderer Reagan and his administration work towards humiliating the Saudi regime and conspire against it by placing continuously it in the accusation stand in front of the Arab nation's sons who insist that the Arab people in the peninsula bravely stand in the face of American shrewdness and arrogance.

MOROCCO

Filali Denies Moves for Contacts With Polisario

LD282017 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] New York, May 28, (MAP) — Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Abdellatif Filali, said here Tuesday that the President of Senegal Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations secretary general are not working to prepare contacts between Morocco and the so-called Polisiaro. "We are working on the ground of an agreement with the UN secretary general for separate talks with interested and concerned parties to the conflict prevailing in our region", he added.

Mr Filali who is participating in the UN special session on the economic situation in Africa that opened here on Tuesday, said that "contacts are in progress, and President Abdou Diouf is to meet the UN secretary general".

On the UN special session on Africa, the Moroccan foreign minister said, "Morocco is participating as an African country and has the obligation to voice its solidarity with Africa". Morocco, he added, has expressed its opinion on documents not corresponding to reality and facts. He pointed out that the African document "should be the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and not that of the OAU, as it is question of a special session of the United Nations and therefore it was up to a body of the General Assembly, namely the ECA to prepare for this session".

Mr Filali also said that the document — mentioning the self-proclaimed Sahara Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) — has been withdrawn" because the world's body does not recognize this puppet state".

SUDAN

Al-Hindi Reports Al-Mahdi To Meet Garang in Ethiopia

JN281931 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York]

[Text] Sudanese Foreign Minister Al-Sharif al-Hindi has stated that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will leave for Addis Ababa within a few days for a meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and John Garang, leader of the rebel lion in southern Sudan. Al-Hindi told Radio Monte Carlo that the Sudanese prime minister received an invitation from Mengistu to visit Ethiopia and turn over a new leaf in an attempt to solve outstanding problems. The minister said that so far the Sudanese Government is pursuing a peaceful solution with the southerners.

He said that Ethiopia showed readiness in this regard which in turn shows good awareness on its part. Egypt also played a role in contacting Ethiopia to pave the way for the present Ehtiopian position and good intentions.

The Sudanese foreign minister is expected to stop over in Cairo next week on his way back home from New York, where he is leading his country's delegation to the General Assembly session discussing Africa's economic crisis. The minister will also tour a number of Arab capitals.

The minister revealed recent contacts with the president of the Chevron oil company, which has stopped oil exploration work in southern Sudan. The minister noted that the company's president expressed full readiness to resume work and return to Sudan to continue the oil exploration and pumping work. The Chevron company president assured the minister of the presence of oil in Sudan in good, commercial quantities and the possibility of exploring in other Sudanese areas.

On Sudanese-Egyptian integration, the minister said that the problem of integration must be listed on the agenda of objective discussion. There should be other Arab sides that could provide the capital, he said.

As for the issue of handing over Numayri, the Sudanese Government has provided Egypt with a fully documented file about the crimes committed by Numaryi which do not fall within the provisions of political asylum.

TUNISIA

U.S. Envoy Conveys Message to Habib Bourguiba

LD281942 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Peter Sebastian, the U.S. ambassador in Tunis, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Mansour Skhiri and Beji Caid Essebsi.

Peter Sebastian said that he conveyed a message from President Ronald Reagan to President Habib Bourguiba. His talks with the head of state focused on the strong friendly relations between the two countries.

ETHIOPIA

Yehualashet Girma Elected WPE First Secretary

EA240625 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] At an emergency meeting today, the Addis Ababa WPE committee unanimously elected Comrade Yehualashet Girma, member of the WPE Central Committee, as its first secretary.

SOMALIA

Further Reportage on Siad Barre Car Accident

President To Leave Hospital 'Soon'

EA291239 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Speaking on the death of the SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, the SDR minister for information and national guidance, Challe Colonel Mohamed Omar Jess said today that he is making steady progress day by day. Challe Jess added that the president would soon be discharged from the hospital where he is receiving treatment.

Reports on Death Cited

EA281859 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, fighter Ahmad Muhammad Silanyo, addressing the Somali nation tonight through this station, said of the accident in Somalia involving Siad, that the regime was as usual hiding the actual situation from the Somali people and that it still continues to hide Siad's position from the Somali people. The SNM chairman added that reports circulating around the world say that Siad actually died last night. The chairman of the SNM, fighter Ahmad Muhammad Silanyo, said that there are confirmed reports that Siad has sustained serious injuries. The informed sources say that Siad has serious injuries to the head, upper chest [xaabaka] and lower chest [ferroha]. The reports add that he has a blood clot in the brain and that the doctors are afraid to operate. The reports add that he has been in a coma since Friday.

Finally, the SNM chairman called on world governments not to interfere in Somalia's internal affairs in any way whatsoever, and urged them to respect the self-determination, nationhood and integrity of the Somali people.

Leaders Send Good Health Wishes

EA281904 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] SDR President Challe Mohammed Siad Barre today received cables from various world leaders congratulating him on having survived the road accident. The leaders wished the president long life and good health.

Opposition Official Interviewed

EA281648 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "What Is Your Opinion?" program; announcer Hasan interview with ('Abd al-Rashid Adan Seth); date and place not specified]

[Text] [Announcer] Mr ('Abd al-Rashid), I would like you to tell me what your view is, your opinion of Somalia today.

[('Abd al-Rashid)] Thank you very much brother. As you are aware the situation in Somalia has been deteriorating and there have been, as you know, no signs of improvement in the country. You have also heard that the dictator who has ruled Somalia for the past 17 years, General Siad Barre, has been involved in a car accident following a tour of districts near the capital, Mogadishu. Many authorities in Somalia see this event as the beginning of a deteriorating situation, with an era of uncertainty to follow.

As you are well aware, Hasan, the situation in the capital is very tense and serious at the moment. The tension results from specualtion as to who will take over from Siad Barre if he is incapacitated or dies as a result of this accident. Many people are worried about the future. Mogadishu is very, very tense and troops loyal to the regime are manning the streets of the city in a bid to create [words indistinct].

The current situation in Somalia is also really not clear and things may get out of hand. According to reports reaching us, there is already a conflict as to who will replace the old man in case he dies. However, the Somali opposition forces will continue their campaign to topple the current leadership in Somalia.

[Announcer] If Siad Barre dies, do you think that the current regime will change for the better and cater to the interests of the Somali people?

[('Abd al-Rashid)] The Somali people know that many people who formerly served the regime in Somalia became disillusioned and joined the opposition. Many people believe that only one person controls Somalia's political or economic policy, and it is he who actually rules the country. This is the old man who is now injured. However, our policy is to fight against anyone else from his regime who imposes his dictatorship. It is possible that Siad's successor may try to reform the policies of the old man in order to get support. For example, you remember when Numayri of Sudan was toppled, his defense minister, Siwar al-Dhahab took over. When he realized that the situation in Sudan was getting out of hand and no solution was forthcoming, he said: I am returning the rule of the country to the people. He did this and he deserves to be praised. Well, if the men in charge in Mogadishu wish to change their policies then there may be hope for an improvement.

[Announcer] Turning to the opposition, what will the opposition do if Siad Barre dies and his regime falls? Will the opposition continue to fight, or stop? There are a lot of rumors and confusion among the Somali people. What is the future of the Somali opposition, whether Siad Barre dies or not?

[('Abd al-Rashid)] As you are aware, the Somali opposition forces are struggling for total independence and democracy to be reinstated in Somalia so that the Somali people become the controllers of their own destiny. Whether Siad Barre dies or not, or whether another dictator comes to power, our struggle will continue. The people will not tolerate any regime that comes to power if it does not put the interests of Somali people first. The opposition will continue with its struggle. It was born as a result of repression and chaos brought about by the current regime in Somalia.

If the current situation improves, however, the Somali opposition forces will have to change their strategy. I would like it known that the opposition forces welcome any Somali administration based on democracy, on an administration that allows the people freedom to control their own destinies. It is known that the Somali opposition is not fighting to take power in Somalia, but is fighting for true democracy and for a [word indistinct] administration to be established in Somalia. That is our line.

[Announcer] As ('Abd al-Rashid) has stated, the Somali people should understand that the fight is not about personalities but is against a ruling clique. Whether Siad Barre dies or not, the Somali opposition will carry on with its struggle unless changes take place in Somalia.

UGANDA

Museveni Calls For 'Mobilization' Against RSA

EA282102 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] President Museveni now attending the summit meeting of the leaders of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] for eastern and central Africa, in Bujumbura, Burundi, has called for massive mobilization among Frontline States to stop South African aggression against them and violation of human rights. The Ugandan leader made the appeal when he was paying a courtesy call on President Kaunda of Zambia at his residence in Bujumbura. President Museveni was shocked to hear of the atrocities committed by South African racist forces during raids on Lusaka, Gaborone, and Harare recently. During the meeting, Mr Museveni briefed Dr Kaunda on the situation in Uganda. He told the Zambian leader that there have been marked improvements in security and steady economic recovery in Uganda since the NRM [National Revolutionary Movement] came to office in January this year. President Kaunda was very impressed by the steps President Museveni had taken towards bringing peace, unity, and the observance of human rights in the country. He said Zambia will do everything possible to support and assist Uganda in various fields.

Yesterday, President Museveni also held talks with President Habyarimana of Rwanda and the leader of the ANC of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Italian Envoy Denies Involvement in 'Coup' Attempt

EA282109 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The vice chairman of the National Resistance Council, Haji Musa Kigongo, has received the Italian ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Salvatore Zotta). The meeting took place in Haji Kigongo's office in parliament buildings. The vice chairman and the ambassador discussed aid programs for the Luwero triangle. Mr (Salvatore Zotta) announced his government's donation of blankets, hoes and other materials to the people of the area. The ambassador promised that his government will also offer technical advisers who will help in the implementation of aid programs of the area.

He was happy with the good relationship that exists between his country and Uganda and refuted allegations that appeared in the recent issue of the *WEEKEND DIGEST* newspaper which implicated his country in an alleged coup attempt against the Government of Uganda. The vice chairman assured the ambassador that the National Resistance Movement will not tolerate any elements which are bent on harming the good relationship that exists between Uganda and her friends.

Government Takes Measures To Combat Economic Ills

EA272158 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] The government has decided to take a number of measures to combat the economic ills the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government inherited and to redress the imbalances in the economic system. As many of the ills stemmed from irresponsible spending on the part of the past governments, which resulted in excessive supplies of paper money printed to finance the government deficit. To deal with these ills the government has decided to cut down drastically on a number of expensive expense [as heard] items. These range widely from close control of the deployment of public vehicles to trimming down the allowances to be paid to government officials including ministers when they travel on duty abroad.

The government has also decided to sell off to Ugandans or groups of Ugandans all the properties that were left by the Asians, that is now under the custodian board, where the departed Asians have not successfully applied for their repossession. Consideration of all outstanding applications for repossession of properties is to resume immediately and any such properties as shall not be returned to the former owners shall be sold to Ugandans. A committee is being set up for the purpose of working out the modalities of the valuation and sale of these properties.

A committee is also being set up to examine the parastatal companies under various ministries and recommend and arrange for the sale of all parastatals, which it will find more suited to private sector ownership and management. The national Textiles Board has been wound up and individual textiles mills will from now be under the umbrella of the UDC [Uganda Development Company] and run by the origninal owners.

The Uganda Advisory Board of Trade is also being abolished and its functions transferred to be directly under the Ministry of Commerce.

The government has also decided to let the rate of exchange reflect the actual demand and supply conditions in the economy except for those items that are absolutely necessities for rehabilitation efforts. There shall, therefore, with immediate effect, be two rates of exchange as follows.

1. The priority exchange rate at which foreign exchange shall be bought for the following: The basic human consumer goods; sugar, salt and laundry soap. Agricultural inputs and implements including tractors, tractor tyres and spare parts. The four brands of petroleum products, namely, super, regular, diesel, and kerosene, plus furnace oil on the cost of their importation. Scholastic materials, human and animal drugs, bicycles other than sports bicycles and their tires, tubes,nd spare parts. Raw materials and spare parts for the following industries. (A) textile mills (B) leather and foot wear (C) construction and building materials and industries (D) food processing and canning industries (E) oil and soap industries (F) engineering industries (G) pharmaceutical industries (H) industries processing traditional export products (I) iron and steel industries and (J) paper industries. Payment of Uganda's external debts and contributions of government to external organizations. [as heard]

2. The market exchange rate at which foreign exchange shall be, for the financing of all other imports of goods and services. [as heard]

The priority rate shall be 1,400 shillings per U.S. dollar. The market rate shall be 5,000 shillings per U.S. dollar. These rates shall be fixed and only reviewed periodically.

Exports of nontraditional commodities shall have their proceeds converted into Uganda shillings at the market rates. Similarly any persons bringing foreign currencies into the country shall exchange them officially at commercial banks and the Bank of Uganda at the market rates, that is at 5,000 shillings per U.S. dollar, or the equivalent if the current is a hard currency other than the dollar.

Arrangements are also being made for the export of those services, particularly landlords who let their houses to expatriates in dollars or other hard currencies, to be covered under the above provision. [as heard] The procedures to be followed will be announced soon.

Border Cooperation With Zaire Strengthened

EA270255 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Uganda and Zaire have agreed to strengthen further the existing relationship along the common border. The need to maintain the existing relationship was agreed upon at a border meeting between Ugandan officials in Kasese District and their Zairian counterparts in Beni, in Zaire. The two sides agreed to ensure that immigration laws, trade, and commerce along the common border are streamlined. It was also agreed that common markets be established along the common borders, especially at Bwera and Ankasenda so as to benefit the general populace within the region. It was further agreed that whoever will be caught smuggling shall be apprehended and the commodities taken back to the country of origin. The culprit will be dealt with by the law of that country.

BURUNDI

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for Trade Meeting

MB280619 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has arrived in the Burundi capital, Bujumbura, for the summit meeting of the Preferential Trade Area, the PTA. Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi, and other government officials.

Some of the issues to be discussed at the 2-day PTA meeting are the rules of [words indistinct] the structure of the common (?list) and how member states can be encouraged to use the PTA clearing house in Harare.

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival in Bujumbura, Comrade Mugabe said trade in the PTA region should be improved in order to reduce dependence on countries such as South Africa and the industrialized nations. The prime minister added that the recent attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana by South Africa accentuate the need for African states to cooperate so they can withstand the South African onslaught.

Addresses PTA Meeting

MB280631 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said there must come a time when African countries should fight racist South Africa with the same weapons that it uses to destabilize neighboring countries. Comrade Mugabe said this when he spoke at a dinner hosted for heads of states and governments attending the fifth summit meeting of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] at the Burundi capital, Bujumbura.

The prime minster stressed the need for African countries to wield the same power that the Pretoria racists are abusing to oppress that country's black majority and continue its illegal occupation of Namibia. Comrade Mugabe called on member countries of the PTA to demonstrate greater and more purposeful commitment to the organization. He said lack of genuine commitment by some member states is causing their people to face acute poverty, hunger, disease, and backwardness.

The prime minister pointed out that underdevelopment enables industrialized countries to dictate policies to African countries. Comrade Mugabe commended President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, who is the current chairman of the PTA, for leading the organization towards solving some of the major issues causing differences among member states.

CAMEROON

Quebec Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Visit

AB252009 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The Quebec minister of foreign trade and technological development, Pierre MacDonald is on a 1-week visit to Cameroon. Mr MacDonald, who is leading an important delegation of Quebec businessmen, will hold dsicussions with Cameroon officials in charge of the various aspects of trade relations and cooperation between Cameroon and Canada.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Bioko Visits Paris 'For Health Reasons,' Returns

AB271505 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
0600 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Cristino Seriche Bioko returned home yesterday from Paris where he stayed for a few days for health reasons.

ZAIRE

Beninese Minister Arrives With Kerekou Message

AB251758 Dakar PANA in French 1341 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 May (AZAP/PANA) — The Beninese minister of rural development and cooperatives, Adolphe Biaou, arrived in Kinshasa on Friday, bearing a message from President Mathieu Kerekou to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr Biaou, who did not reveal the contents of the message, noted the excellent relations between the Zairian and Beninese peoples and the cooperation between the countries which, he said, cover several areas, notably trade and culture.

It is within this context, that he recalled the creation in Cotonou in 1967 of a pan-African center for training in cooperation of which President Mobutu "had been a great promoter since 1974" by ensuring Zaire's contribution. The center, he added, since last year, has organized training courses for senior administrative officers in cooperation thanks to a Canadian grant of more than a billion CFA francs. Each of the 14 member-states sends two candidates.

BENIN

Kerekou, SDAR Minister Discuss Saharan Situation

AB280845 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Two personalities were yesterday received by the president of the Republic in his office. They were His Excellency Brahim Hakim, information minister of the SDAR and (Philippe Lalonge), vice president of the (Lavelin) company which specializes in engineering. The SDAR information minister came to discuss with the head of state the bilateral relations between the SDAR and Benin as well as problems of liberation in Africa. Brahim Hakim and President Kerekou also discussed the recent developments in the Saharan problem, in particular the good offices of the OAU and UN secretaries general with a view to easing the situation in the Western Sahara.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Castro's Message on OAU Anniversary

AB280737 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 26 May 86

[Cuban President Fidel Castro's message to Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara "on the occasion of Africa Day and the 23d anniversary of the OAU."]

[Text] To Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, and head of the government:

On the occasion of Africa Day and of the 23d anniversary of the OAU, I am eager to address to the people and Government of Burkina Faso all my congratulations on behalf of the Cuban people and government. The founding of the OAU 23 years ago constitutes anhistoric event in the long and admirable struggle of the African people for independence, sovereignty, and unity of the continent. The positions of dignity adopted by the OAU, its contribution to the struggle against colonialism, its rejection of the aggressions and intrigues of the imperialists, its resolute support for the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against apartheid and the racists, and its efforts in favor of Africa's economic and social development contributed to its [words indistinct] and its influence in international politics.

This struggle is even more important now that the Libyan people have been victims of an armed aggression by the U.S. Government which — in violation of the most elementary principles of international law — has indeed proved to be the promoter of state terrorism in the world. We reiterate our condemnation of this act of banditry and our support to the brotherly people of Libya. The oppressed people of South Africa are fighting against the racists with an admirable courage and are even shaking the very foundations of the Pretoria regime. In open defiance of the [word indistinct] of mankind and with the support of the imperialist powers — notably of U.S. imperialism — this regime persists in perpetuating apartheid and hindering the independence of Namibia while threatening and attacking the neighboring countries.

It is essential to devote all efforts to the struggle against this racist and shameful regime because as long as it exists, there will be no peace in the region nor security for the independent states. The brutal attacks launched by the South African Air Force against the capitals of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia under the (?false) pretext of [word indistinct] the South African patriots taking refuge in these countries confirm South Africa's aggressive attitude toward all its neighbors and constitute in world politics a new example of state terrorism which must be checked by the united action of the international community.

We are convinced that the forthcoming summit conference of the Nonaligned Nations to be held in Zimbabwe will contribute decisively to the strengthening of the solidarity with the peoples struggling to achieve independence, to repel imperialist attacks, and to solve the (?crucial) problems facing them as a result of the international economic crisis, of the inequitable trade terms, and of an external debt which cannot be honored. All these demand the establishment of a new international economic order.

We seize this opportunity to renew our firm solidarity with the combatants of the ANC which is leading the struggle being waged by the majority of the South African people to put a stop to the shameful regime of apartheid and secure their legitimate right, with the Namibian people who — under the leadership of the SWAPO, their only legitimate representative — are struggling for independence, and with the Polisario Front which is fighting to ensure the complete sovereignty of the Saharan people.

Please accept, Mr President, the assurance of my high regards.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba

Soviet Diplomat Lectures on Chernobyl Accident

AB281220 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A lecture was delivered last night at the [word indistinct] lecture room of the University of Ouagadougou on the theme: The Chernobyl Catastrophy. The lecture was given by Comrade Vladimir Timochenko, the charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in Burkina Faso.

He started his lecture by reading the message addressed by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the African countries on the occasion of 25 May, Africa Liberation Day. This message expresses the support of the Soviet people to Africa in its battle against colonialism, apartheid, and the state terrorism being practiced by some powers. The Soviet Union, he said, is working for an egalitarian economic cooperation. That is why it hopes that the UN special session on Africa will discuss the continent's economic problems in an effective manner so as to find adequate solutions to them.

Before talking about the Chernobyl catastrophy, Comrade Vladimir [as heard] reviewed the main decisions adopted by the 27th congress of the CPSU. Concerning the Chernobyl catastrophy, he denounced the false rumors which followed it. This is the first time the Soviet Union has ever faced such an accident, he said. Without recalling details such as the circumstances which led to the explosion, Comrade Timochenko said that a tremendous amount of work has been accomplished under extremely difficult conditions to suppress the accident. But right now, he added, the worst is over. The Soviet Union, he said, appreciates the sympathy of all those who felt concerned about this catastrophy while regretting the fact that it was an occasion for some people to start an anti-Soviet campaign through many attempts to denigrate Soviet foreign policy. Some people, Comrade Timochenko added, took this opportunity to obstruct East-West relations.

Concluding, Comrade Timochenko expressed the hope that world politics will help put an end to the arms race. On this issue, the charge d'affaires hailed the peace efforts being made to save our planet from the nuclear threat.

At the end of the lecture, questions were asked essentially about the hot [as heard] events which recently occurred in Libya and southern Africa and about the timid reaction of the progressive forces in the face of such a situation. Some concern was expressed by participants about the development and dangers of the nuclear industry.

GAMBIA

President Jawara Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

AB231747 Paris AFP in French 1539 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Banjul, 23 May (AFP) — A Libyan delegation led by Ezzleit 'Abd al-Hafiz, deputy secretary general of the Arab-African Union (which includes Morocco and Libya), was received in audience on Thursday evening by the Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, to whom it delivered a message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, it was learned in Banjul on Friday. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

The Libyan delegation, it is learned from the same source in Banjul, arrived from Conakry where it delivered a similar message as well as a photo album on the outcome of the U.S. raid on Tripoli and Benghazi, to the Guinean head of state, General Lansana Conte.

Libya maintains good diplomatic relations with Guinea where Tripoli has a diplomatic mission. Relations between Libya and Gambia were resumed in 1984 after they were broken in 1981, but the Libyan diplomatic mission has not yet been reopened in Banjul.

GHANA

Outgoing U.S. Envoy Bids Farewell to PNDC Member

AB290807 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The outgoing U.S. ambassador to Ghana, Mr Robert Fritts, has paid a farewell call on a member of the PNDC, Mr P.V. Obeng at the Castle, Osu. Briefing newsmen on his discussions with the envoy, Mr Obeng said he explained that Ghana's reactions to specific American actions and policies neither compromise her stand as a nonaligned country nor make her anti-American. He said Ghana reacts to other superpower actions when the situation demands. The PNDC member declared, if we react to some of these actions, it does not mean we are not nonaligned, because nonalignment is not a compulsion in a country to be passive on international issues, Mr Obeng emphasized.

He called on the United States not to do anything that will make speculators say that there is a deliberate slide in Ghana-U.S. relations. Mr Obeng said they agreed that it is the responsibility of the two countries to continue to show signs of goodwill and work for improvement in relations.

Accra Radio Reports Trial of Arms Dealers in New York

AB282151 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The trial has ended in New York of three Ghanaians arrested last year on charges of illegal arms dealings. Two of them, a computer technician and a taxi driver, were convicted. The third person, J.H. Mensah, a finance minister in the Second Republic, and brain behind the deal, is to be retired in 3 months time. This is because the jury could not take a decision on his conviction.

GUINEA

President Conte Receives DK's Khieu Samphan

AB272226 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, this morning received in audience His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] in charge of foreign affairs, who is on an information mission to our country. While presenting the cordial and warm greetings of Brother Norodom Sihanouk to President Lansana Conte on that occasion, Mr Khieu Samphan expressed the gratitude of the people and fighters of Democratic Kampuchea to the people of Guinea, the CMNR, and the government of the Second Republic for their firm and sincere support for the just cause of their struggle. The Democratic Kampuchean vice president informed the head of state of the situation prevailing in the field and the prospects for the success of the struggle being waged by the Cambodian fighters.

President Lansana Conte, after welcoming the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, reiterated Guinea's foreign policy which is based on the defense of the freedom and the independence of nations. President Lansana Conte added that his government will work within the framework of all the international organizations to end the war among the people in the shortest possible time, so that reconciliation among all the sons of Democratic Kampuchea will be attained.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives CAR Foreign Minister

AB242110 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] President Houphouet-Boigny this morning received in audience the CAR foreign minister, Jean Louis Psimhis who was the bearer of a message from the CAR head of state to President Houphouet-Boigny. The contents of this message were not disclosed. However, the CAR minister indicated that during the audience, they discussed how to revive the Ivory Coast-CAR joint commission in order to invigorate the cooperation between Ivory Coast and the CAR. The CAR minister granted an interview to our reporter Pierre Adepo, following the audience:

[Begin recording][Psimhis] I had the great honor of delivering to his excellency the president of the Republic of Ivory Coast a sealed message sent to him by his younger brother and friend, President Andre Kolingba, president of the CAR. You will agree with me that it is not possible for me to disclose the contents of this message. I think it is the duty of the addressee to do so, if he deems it necessary. But I can tell you that my mission also falls within the framework of our regular contacts on the ties happily existing between the Republic of Ivory Coast and the CAR. Thus, we talked about cooperation between the two countries as well as the friendship and also the brotherliness existing between the Ivorian and Central African peoples.

[Adepo] May we know whether you and the president discussed any particular aspect of our bilateral cooperation?

[Psimhis] Well, we agreed on the need to revitalize the cooperation between the two countries. For this reason, there is the need to resume the activities of the great joint commission which was set up to strengthen this cooperation. This commission should normally meet once every year, alternately in Abidjan and in Bangui. I think it will be within this framework that we will examine all the aspects of the cooperation between the two countries. [end recording]

It will be recalled that the audience took place in the presence of our foreign minister, Simeon Ake. The CAR emissary will return to Bangui tomorrow.

Chadian General Says Lull in War 'Deceptive'

AB230933 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Following yesterday's cabinet meeting President Felix Houphouet-Boigny received in audience three African personalities who delivered messages from their heads of state to him. They were Ernest Ouedraogo, Burkinabe minister of territorial administration; General Negue Djogo from Chad, and Gvirrassy Mamba, president of the Senegalese Economic Council. They all stressed the need to strengthen the good relations of cooperation between their countries and the Ivory Coast. General Djogo took this opportunity to tell our reporters about recent developments in his country.

[Begin Djogo recording] The present lull in the war in Chad is deceptive. Chad is still at war. So long as Libya does not withdraw its troops from Chad, so long as Chad does not regain its territorial integrity within the boundaries inherited from colonial times, as long as there are threats against national unity, there will be no peace in Chad. We can thus say that the present lull is just a temporary one that is related to the troubles Libya is currently experiencing. The present situation does not mean that life in our country is back to normal. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Ministry Compiles List of Citizens in Libya

AB281733 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Information says it has forwarded to President Samuel Kanyon Doe the names of Liberians working or residing in the Arab state of Libya. The minister of information, Dr Momolu Getaweh, has said that the names were forwarded recently after several Liberians submitted to the Information Ministry names of their relatives living or working in Libya.

Meanwhile diplomatic probe continues into the case of torture and execution of Liberian citizens in Libya. According to a local newspaper, the submission of the names in response to last month's request by the Information Ministry following a report from the Liberian mission in Rome, Italy, that some Liberians had been tortured to death and put on firing squad [as heard] in Socialist Libya. The report came in the wake of military exchanges in the Mediterranean between the United States and Libya and the U.S. air strikes against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi.

In a telex message to the Foreign Ministry last April 25 the Liberian charge d'affaires in Rome quoted two Liberians who had just fled Libya as saying they saw some of their fellow Liberians being tortured to death while some were put on firing squad. The Liberian mission further informed the Foreign Ministry that the action by the Al-Qadhdhafi regime was being taken against Liberians for being pro-American. According to the information minister, the names submitted to President Doe included teachers, workers, and married couples. He gave no further details but said the names were being kept secret because it was not in their interest and that of the nation.

NDPL Membership Not Compulsory for Civil Servants

AB280756 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], Mr Keikura Kpoto, has clarified that it is not government intention to make membership of the NDPL compulsory for civil servants and Liberians working in the public sector.

MALI

Cape Verde Envoy Delivers Message; Ties Discussed

AB231730 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The permanent undersecretary of the presidency, Dr Ngolo Traore this morning received on behalf of the head of state, the charge d'affaires of Cape Verde, Mr Nina Jorge, bearer of a message from President Aristides Pereiras, to President Moussa Traore.

The discussions focused on the search for the ways and means of further strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation which exist between Cape Verde and Mali, both of which are affected by drought, and also on the need to intensify trade exchanges in the subregion in a spirit of solidarity. The situation in southern Africa was touched on, and in this connection, a similarity of views was noted, concerning the struggle against apartheid, and support for the Frontline States.

Present at the audience was Mr Moussa Coulibaly, diplomatic counsellor of the head of state.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on University Student Riots

Police Station Burned, Institutions Closed

AB272157 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Lagos state government has ordered the immediate closure of three of the institutions of higher learning. These are the Lagos State University, the College of Science and Technology, and the State College of Education. The acting military governor, Colonel Abdusalami Abubakar, has therefore directed all students of the affected schools to vacate the campuses in their own interest.

The decision to close down the three institutions was taken this evening following the burning down of the Okukumaiko police station, the closure of the Otoawri police station, and the closure of the Lagos-Badagri expressway by rampaging students. According to a government's statement, intelligence reports have assumed some disgruntled elements, who are not students, have taken advantage of the disorderly situation to foment trouble.

In another development, an agreement was reached today between students of the University of Lagos and the state police command on ways of resolving the ongoing protests at the institution. Under the accord, students' union leaders will tomorrow make a written application to the police for permission to undertake a peaceful procession to Dodan Barracks to present their grievances to the Federal Military Government. Before the peace meeting, the atmosphere in the university was tense as the students insisted on carrying their protests to the Dodan Barracks and the Headquarters of the Nigerian Labor Congress.

Lagos University Closed

AB281408 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The University of Lagos has been closed and all students asked to vacate the campus immediately. A statement today by the Senate of the university explained that the action was taken in the interest of peace and security. The statement said a provisional resumption date has been fixed for 15 June and that all university programs including sessional examinations, will be rescheduled accordingly.

More Universities Closed

AB281607 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] More institutions of higher learning have been closed following continued violent student demonstrations. The institutions affected are Yaba College of Technology in Lagos, the University of Lagos, and Ondo State University, Ado Ekiti. The students of the University of Lagos were asked to vacate the campus not later than 4 o'clock this afternoon. The senate of the university said that the action was taken in the interest of peace and security. It also said that a provisional resumption date has been fixed for 15 June, and that all university programs including sessional examinations will be rescheduled.

The decision to close Ondo State University was taken after a meeting of the institution's senate [words indistinct]. A senior official of the University said that the step became necessary in view of continued demonstrations by students. Five other universities had earlier been closed following widespread student demonstrations. They are the universities of Ibadan, Ife, Benin, Lagos State University and Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Student Disturbances Escalate

AB281611 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Student disturbances, which began last weekend [word indistinct], escalated today in Lagos as hundreds of people believed to be students marched on Ikorodu Road, seizing and damaging vehicles and brutalizing government officials. It is not exactly clear what schools the students came from, but our correspondent said that there are very strong indications that they may have come from more than one institution. At the time of this report, five vehicles belonging to various government establishmentshave been overturned and burnt. The rampaging students sealed up a number of roads. The ensuing confusion made it difficult for hundreds of citizens to enter Lagos through Yaba and Western Avenue.

University Closure 'Eases Tensions'

AB281952 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Lagos, May 28 (AFP) — The Lagos University Faculty Senate Wednesday closed the 15,010-student institution as rampaging students burned at least eight cars in the vicinity.

The move, which immediately eased tensions around the troubled campus, was backed by the university's Student Union, whose president, Deji Afuye, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE:

"We have appealed to the students to comply. We don't need any more confrontation."

Nigeria Radio earlier mistakenly reported that it was the government that had ordered Lagos University to close.

Meanwhile, some students roamed the streets around the campus, burning eight cars, building short-lived barricades and attacking motorists, before dispersing.

On the campus itself, where students faced riot police in an uneasy standoff for five days, students were seen leaving with bags and suitcases to meet a four p.m. deadline imposed by the faculty Senate.

The Senate, saying it was acting "in the interests of peace and security," said classes would resume June 15, when exams are due to start.

Following the closure, Mr Afuye said, "There will be no further disturbances, but agitation will continue."

He said the students would press for the prosecution of policemen who shot several students Friday [23 May] at Ahmadu Bello University in the northern city of Zaria, as well as the suspension of the vice-chancellor of that campus and the ouster of the education minister.

Elsewhere around the country, the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA reported a peaceful demonstration outside the Zaria campus Wednesday and a more violent protest at the university in Bauchi, also in the north, were tear gas was fired and 13 people arrested.

The closure of the University of Lagos coincided with the announcement of the closure of Ondo State University, bringing to 10 the number of university campuses shut following protests at the killings in Zaria.

The death toll at Ahmadu Bello University remained unclear Wednesday, with a police official putting it at four, student leader Afuye at "more than 10," and press reports at more than 30.

Nevertheless, it appeared certain that the Zaria slayings would go down as the worst case of police shooting of students in recent Nigerian history. The previous most serious incident was in 1978 at Ahmadu Bello University, when six people were shot dead.

Minister Visits Zaria University

AB281813 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The minister of education, Prof Jubril Aminu, has said that efforts are being made to restore peace and order in institutions of higher learning in the country following the student-police clash at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, last week. Speaking in Zaria when he visited the institution today, Professor Aminu expalined that his visit was to assess damage caused and to condole the university and the families of the students killed during the clashes. He said he had received from the vice chancellor's report on the crisis and had studied it.

The vice chancellor, Prof Ango Abdullahi, told the minister that he had received a report on the extent of the damage made so far. He declared that the interest of the institution will remain the the primary job of the administration. Professor Ango absolved his staff of the task of the police storm, explaining that he only called on the police to maintain law and order, and that he did not order anyone to shoot.

The minister later inspected the scenes of the clashes. He also visited the teaching hospital where some students including 19 males are undergoing treatment for injuries sustained during the clash.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Academic Staff Union of the Universities, Ahmadu Bello University branch, Dr Mahade, was said to have been taken away from the campus this afternoon by plain clothes security men. Our staff reporter, who had visited the office of the chairman, confirmed that he was still (?in custody) for questioning.

Alumni Propose University Closure

AB281837 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Kaduna Polytechnic Alumni Association has suggested the closure of all institutions of higher learning in the country to curb further unrest. In a statement on the police-student clash at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, the association said that further disturbances would have been averted if the institutions had been closed early. The association said Kaduna Polytechnic had to be closed [words indistinct] the academic board to forestall breakdown of law and order. It observed such a friction would [words indistinct] has been handling the crisis and the composition of the panel of enquiry into it. It said that the (?integrity) of the chairman, Retired Major General Emmanuel Adesoye, and the including of (Shegun Okala) was a demonstration of the confidence the government wanted the students to have in the panel.

Meanwhile, 18 of 218 inmates of the Ibowudu Prison set free by students of the University of Ife yesterday have been rearrested. Ten others reported on their own. At a news conference in Ibadan today the Oyo state commissioner of police, (Achibong Inkala), said that efforts were being made to arrest others. He appealed to students of the university of Ife and Ibadan to return home peacefully to enable the police arrest others at large. The police said this had become necessary because some Nigerians had been engaging in lawless acts, pretending to be demonstrating students.

NLC Calls For 4 June Demonstration

AB281925 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has declared 4 June as a day of national mourning in honor of students killed by the police during the recent student unrest. It has, therefore, directed all Nigerian workers to participate in a nationwide peaceful demonstration on that day. The decision was taken today at an emergency meeting of the Central Working Committee of the Congress to deliberate on the student unrest.

The NLC said it would not take part in the panel set up by the federal government to probe the disturbance at the Ahmadu Bello University until certain conditions are met. These include the immediate suspension of the vice chancellor of the university, the Kaduna State police commissioner. It also called for the unconditional release of all students so far detained by the police.

Meanwhile, the commission of inquiry into Ahmadu Bello University crisis has called for memoranda from members of the public. The panel said those who wished to give public evidence either in addition to submit memoranda, or as an alternative should inform the Secretariat stating their contact address. All memoranda should indicate the (?status) of their authors and should be typewritten. The panel said that because of the urgency of the inquiry all memoranda or intention to give any evidence should reach the secretary to the commission on or before 5 June. All memoranda should be (?addressed) to the Political Department in the Office of the Military Governor, Kaduna State.

Government Announces Containment Measure

AB282148 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The federal government this evening announced a 4-point measure to contain student unrest, as the disturbances continue unabated. In a broadcast on television the inspector general of police, Mr Etim Inyang, directed the closure of all institutions of higher learning where there had been demonstrations and where there were likely to be violent protests, or a threat to public peace.

Authorities of institutions which had remained calm were directed to restrict their students to the campuses until further notice. All forms of demonstration and public procession are banned with immediate effect.

Government Calls For Exchange of Experts With Cuba

AB282219 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Nigeria has called for a speedy implementation of the existing cultural and technical cooperation agreements between her and Cuba. The minister of science and technology, Prof Emmanuel Emovon, told the Cuban ambassador, Mr Herebato Espino, who called on him in Lagos today, that Nigeria would welcome any exchange of experts between the two countries for scientific research. The minister said such an exchange would assist in accelerating development in agriculture, medicine, and technology.

Indonesia Offers To Help in Rural Development

AB240941 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Indonesia has offered to help in the implementation of the rural development program in Nigeria. The Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said yesterday that Nigeria could benefit from his country's experience in rural development, including rural health care and family planning.

The minister, who was delivering a lecture on the foreign policy of Indonesia at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, said that the governments of the two countries needed to put more substance in their relations because they owed their people more than just and exchange of ambassadors. He noted that although it was impossible for the two countries to trade with each other due to foreign exchange problems there should be cooperation in other areas including exchange of visits at all levels.

Government Seeks Deal With Private Creditors

AB261845 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Lagos, May 26 (AFP) — Nigeria is seeking to reschedule its debt to foreign banks before its debt to foreign governments, Finance Minister Chu Okongwu said Monday.

Mr Okongwu told AFP after a press conference that to reschedule the private debt before the public debt "can be done, of course. We are working on that."

Asked when such a rescheduling could be achieved, he said: "maybe early in the year, I think."

"We are ready. It's up to them," he added in a reference to private creditors gathered in the so-called Club of London.

Rescheduling Nigeria's pressing foreign debt has gained urgency following the drop in oil prices.

Mr Okongwu said the total foreign debt amounted to 12.033 billion naira, with the Nigerian currency officially worth 96 U.S. cents.

Asked why that figure differed from outside estimates of 18 to 20 billion dollars, Mr Okongwu replied that "different people have different positions," adding that "we are not going to renege on clearly established obligations."

The London Club's official position has been that it will not reschedule its debt unless government creditors in the Club of Paris reschedule their debts at the same time.

The Paris Club in turn has said it will not reschedule unless Nigeria implements reforms — notably a stiff devaluation — recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with which the military government broke off talks over an agreement six months ago.

Experts differ on whether the London Club, which is reluctant to write off its loans to Nigeria, would reschedule its debt without an agreement with the Paris Club and the IMF.

In the meantime, Nigeria has imposed a three-month moratorium ending June 30 on principal payments to the London Club and is said to be late in payments of its debts to the Paris Club, which refused a similar moratorium.

Mr Okongwu said a detailed rescheduling proposal elaborated with the help of a team of visiting World Bank and IMF officials was near completion. "We have a draft," he said.

But he said the government — presumably the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) — had yet to approve it.

Mr Okongwu gave no new details on the plan, which sources say will include an expanded second-tier foreign exchange market, perceived as politically safer than a devaluation that is strongly opposed by public opinion.

SENEGAL

Reportage on Visit of Quebec Relations Minister

Meets Diouf, Talks to Press

AB231029 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Quebec Minister of International Relations Gil Remillard, was received in audience this afternoon by President Abdou Diouf. Following the audience Diega Ndour asked him some questions about the state of relations of cooperation between Quebec and Senegal.

[Begin recording][Remillard] I have come to see President Abdou Diouf to present to him the respects of Prime Minister Bourassa and also to communicate to him the very great admiration of the people of Quebec for his remarkable work to give the private sector [words indistinct] to enable it to act in close collaboration with the state. We in Quebec are experiencing a situation that is quite similar to what you are experiencing here in your beautiful country. And on behalf of the Government of Quebec, I offered the full collaboration of Quebec to President Diouf so that our two countries [as heard], Quebec and Senegal, may participate very actively in this new orientation which we must give to the role of the state. [Words indistinct] modestly, we can participate with Senegal in this experiment and in this context we tackled the various possibilities to give our longstanding cooperation practical aspects which can be very benefifical for both Senegal and Quebec.

[Ndour] Minister, at the end of your visit are we to expect that there will be a strengthening of cultural relations between Senegal and Quebec and, in addition, did you talk about the state of the Francophone world?

[Remillard] Yes, we discussed the state of the Francophone world and I expressed to President Diouf the great feeling of Mr Bourassa that the Francophone world should be able to offer the possibility to all the countries and governments which share the French language as a means of communications to [words indistinct]. We will try to ensure that the summit of Francophone countries, which is to take place in Quebec in October 1987, will serve as an opportunity to take another step toward the very specific and practical implementation of this collaboration, which we must establish between the countries and governments that use the French language so that we may face up to the challenges of the modern world in the cultural, technological,and communications spheres. And with regard to (?tourism) and culture, this beautiful country of yours, Senegal, has a very privileged situation when it comes to culture — African culture — and we hope that Senegal will participate very actively in the various events taking place during this second summit of the Francophone world in Quebec. [end recording]

Concludes Visit 24 May

AB250834 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Dakar, 24 May (AFP) — The Francophone world's prospects and trade relations between Quebec and Senegal were the focus of the 3-day visit just paid to Dakar by Quebec Minister of International Relations Gil Remillard.

Mr Remillard, who left Dakar this afternoon for Abidjan, stressed in an interview with AFP that his visit was "extremely satisfying because it was very specific." The Quebec minister held talks with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Plan and Cooperation Minister Cheikh Amidou Kane, Justic Minister Seydou Madani Sy, and Culture Minister Makhily Gassama. He said that a visit to Senegal by Quebec Prime Minister Robert Bourassa is envisaged.

President Diouf Leaves for UN Special Session

AB242152 Dakar Domestic service in French
2000 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf left Dakar this morning for New York. There, the OAU chairman will take part in an extraordinary UN session on Africa's critical economic situation. Tomorrow, President Abdou Diouf will receive Sudanese runner (Umar Halifa), the (?messenger) of Sport Aid, a sporting activity aimed at assisting victims of drought in Africa and which is simultaneously taking place in 268 towns in 75 countries. About 10 to 20 million persons, according to estimates by the organizers, will take part in a mini marathon against hunger in Africa.

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: Police Deployed Around Polling Stations

AB282143 Paris AFP in French 2107 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Freetown, 28 May (AFP) — Sierra Leone police are deployed around various polling stations throughout Sierra

Leone in view of the general elections on Friday [30 May], a statement by President Joseph Momoh issued today announced.

These measures have been taken to prevent any incident during the ballot, the president said, affirming that the authorities "will deal firmly with anyone that attempts to disturb the peaceful election process."

President Momoh said in conclusion that he hopes that the relative calm that "has prevailed during the election campaign will continue on election day."

Some 335 candidates — for 105 seats — will run for election on Friday on the sole ticket of the APC (All People's Congress), on the occasion of the early general elections, the first since 1982 and since President Momoh succeeded Siaka Stevens last November.

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Visits South; SADF Action Denounced
MB290839 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 29 May 96

[Text] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, the minister of defense, left for the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Bie and Huambo yesterday on a working visit. According to a statement made by the defense minister, the visit is aimed mainly at implementing a number of technical tasks in the ministry, listening to the concerns of party leaders, and examining the political and military situation in those provinces. The defense minister also said that there was a need to draw up guidelines to intensify battle actions against armed bandits who try to hinder people's activities on farms, in factories, and other workplaces.

A few days ago, the Ministry of Defense denounced the intensification of acts of aggression by the South African forces which have penetrated over 100 km inside Angolan territory. The Ministry of Defense noted that criminal acts against Angola and other southern African countries constituted a direct intervention aimed at multiplying conflicts, aggravating tension in the region, and diverting the attention of the international community from the apartheid regime's present state of agony.

Changes in Defense, Security Council Ratified
MB290920 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The creation of new posts in the Council of Defense and Security has been ratified. The changes, which took place in February, establish that the Council of Defense and Security continues to be chaired by the president of the republic and includes the ministers of defense, interior, state security as well as the state ministers for state inspection and control, production, and economic and social spheres. The last three posts were created recently to strengthen the state apparatus.

The Council of Defense and Security, a body which assumes the functions of the council of ministers during its recess, also includes the FAPLA chief of general staff. According to the change, the party central committee secretary for ideology has a right to attend the council's meetings. Thus, according to the council's composition, the sphere of defense and security is under the coordination of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; the production sphere is led by State Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy; and the economic and social spheres by State Minister Maria Mambo Cafe. The fourth sphere which covers propaganda and counterpropaganda is led by Central Committee Secretary for Ideology Roberto de Almeida.

Also according to the change, on president's orders or at the request of any council member, other officials may be summoned by the council for briefing or to give any other useful information connected with the subject under discussion.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Says Malawi Used by MNR as Infiltration Point
MB281355 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 28 May 86

[Dispatch from Mozambique radio correspondent Linuel Matias in Tokyo — live]

[Text] President Samora Machel today denounced that Malawi was being used by South Africa to infiltrate armed bandits into the Mozambican territory. The president made this statement at a press conference in Tokyo, the Japanese capital, today in front of about 60 television, radio, and press journalists.

The Mozambican leader pointed out that in view of the apartheid system followed by South Africa, this country's regime was the principal cause of instability in southern Africa. Accordingly, he said that the South African regime had four characteristics: It colonizes Namibia, it follows a policy of violence and racial discrimination in South Africa itself, it directly or indirectly carries out acts of aggression against neighboring countries, and it occupies part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

On indirect acts of aggression, President Samora Machel said that South Africa used armed gangsters to carry out acts of terror. These gangsters are armed, financed, and supported by South Africa, the president said. He recalled that during the capture of the armed bandits' main base in Gorongosa, important documents were seized which revealed the involvement of South Africa and other countries in international conspiracy against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Answering a question posed by one of the journalists on Mozambique's attitude in face of recent South African attacks on Frontline States, President Samora Machel said an aggression against a Frontline State constituted an attack on Mozambique.

On the Nkomati accord, President Samora Machel made it clear that Mozambique signed this document not as a capitulation but as an accord with an adversary within the framework of its policy of peace defense and solution of conflicts through peaceful ways. President Samora Machel accused South Africa of violating the Nkomati accord and said that Mozambique respected the document in spirit and letter.

Resistance Movement Military Organization Reported
MB281024 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 May 86 p 18

[Article by the *STAR*'s Africa news service correspondent Richardo de Mello]

[Text] Casa Banana (Mozambique) - In the beginning the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) was a radio station. This is how a Portuguese political commentator recently referred to the beginnings of a rebel organisation that has all but brought the Frelimo government in Maputo to its knees.

However MNR started, there is no doubt now it is an effective, reasonably well-organised, if decentralised, guerilla movement whose defeat may be beyond the resources of the men in Maputo.

Some observers say MNR started as a confidential dossier within the Rhodesian Secret Service, and was initially nothing more than an instrument of the Smith regime, created as a counterbalance to the ZANU guerillas then operating out of Mozambique.

At some stage South Africa took over, using support for MNR as a lever to force Mozambique into the Nkomati Accord.

Others have claimed MNR was born on the ranch of a right-wing United States senator.

Whatever the truth, the creation of Radio Free Africa in Rhodesia in July 1976, under the Portuguese Mr Orlando Cristina was a milestone.

For the MNR leaders themselves, however, the organisation was born on February 1977 when Andre Matadi Matsangaissa, MNR's first president, led an attack on a Frelimo patrol. For them that was the beginning of what they call "the second national liberation struggle."

Between then and 1984, MNR in some way justified the claim that it was more a collection of bandit gangs than a liberation organisation with specific political objectives.

In Zambezia Province, for example, there was an autonomous group called Free Africa led by "Commander Jimo". Towards the end of the 70s "Jimo" had organised about 150 men who were fighting on their own in a mixture of guerilla warfare and a struggle for survival.

In 1980 "Jimo" was contacted by Mr Cristina and the "commander" accepted an offer to be integrated into MNR. It was this group which played a vital role in the opening of the Zambezia war front by the rebels.

Other small groups of armed men joined MNR from then on, sometimes for the simple reason that the growth of MNR simply left them no space in which to operate.

In 1984 the signing of the Nkomati Accord brought a change in MNR strategy and the organisation decided to "decentralise" its general staff into three sections, co-ordinated from the "headquarters" at Casa Banana.

Thus, MNR today has its northen zone, under Commander "Dick," which covers an area from the Tanzanian border to the Zambezi River.

There is also the central zone under Commander "Ismail" which operates between the Zambezi and the Save Rivers. Finally there is the southern zone, under Commander Raul Domingos, which includes the area between the Save River and Mozambique's southern border.

The three general staffs enjoy a great deal of autonomy although they are in frequent radio contact with MNR's leader, "President" Afonso Dhlakama, and his staff here at Casa Banana.

MNR tries to base its administrative and judicial organization on the existing network of traditional chiefs (known as regulos). They are charged with keeping order and with administering their zones.

However, in these areas there are also the "modjibas" a kind of militia force charged with carrying information from one base to another.

The modjibas are also charged with reporting any suspect movement in their areas. They have old Mauser rifles and, in certain circumstances, they are called on to fight alongside the guerillas. The Mozambican rebels are thus organized on classical guerilla lines. They try to produce what they eat, organize the civilian population into support groups and any military advance is made cautiously but systematically. MNR's guerrillas have no transport.

A few months ago there were some motorcycles in Gorongolsa but they were taken to other areas at the time of the attack by joint Frelimo and Zimbabwean forces in August. The motorcycles were hardly ever used anyway, because it was difficult to find fuel.

It is clear this is a poor army. Most of the guerillas don't even have full uniforms. It is also clear Mr Dhlakama has full control of his men.

MNR has a national council made up of operational commanders and civilians who live outside Mozambique.

For Mr Dhlakama, all those living outside are under his command. They have the task of promoting the organization and of establishing international contacts.

He is fully aware of his organization's diplomatic isolation but believes some advances have been made.

It is understood Mr Dhlakama has his own channels of communication with the external world and is now concentrating on gaining friends in the United States for a diplomatic offensive there.

As all formal diplomatic channels are closed, the MNR is trying to use organizations and influential groups in the country, possibly the same organizations that now support Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebel movement in Angola.

Mr Dhlakama has his hands full with the military situation in Mozambique. MNR now claims to operate in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces and the evidence suggests it is getting stronger while Frelimo gets weaker.

Even the spectacular operation by Zimbabwean troops, supported by Frelimo soldiers, which took Casa Banana in August last year, did not severely handcap MNR.

After the Zimbabweans took the rebel headquarters, the area was handed over to Frelimo to hold — but, by February this year, MNR had re-occupied the area and now seems more secure and confident than ever before.

Sabotaged Rail Line to RSA From Maputo Repaired

MB281548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Repairs to the railway line between South Africa and Maputo, which was sabotaged last Thursday, have been completed by a team of workers of South African Transport Services [SATS].

Work on the line caused 42,000 tons of goods to accumulate on the South African side of the border. A SATS spokesman says a diesel unit and 18 trucks were derailed when a train rode over explosives planted on the line near Ressano Garcia in Mozambique. The damaged trucks have been taken to South Africa for repairs. In the meantime, there is still uncertainty about when the railway line between Swaziland and Maputo will be reopened to rail traffic. The line was closed a fortnight ago because of sabotage. Citrus exports from Swaziland are being shipped through Durban harbor at present. Coal from Swaziland will be exported to Maputo via Komatipoort.

MNR Claims 4 Towns Occupied, 300 Troops Killed

MB231448 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Rebel forces in Mozambique are claiming renewed successes against government troops. The MNR organization, in a statement released in Lisbon, said it has occupied four towns and killed nearly 300 government, Zimbabwean, and Tanzanian soldiers. It says the towns in the Manica and Sofala Provinces were captured earlier this month.

Twenty-nine rebel soldiers are said to have been killed and more than 50 wounded in the latest operations. There has been no independent confirmation of the claims and Western diplomats says the MNR's casualty figures are often exaggerated.

Foreign Minister Speaks on Year of Peace

MB282002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1801 GMT 28 May 86

[Speech by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, on the International Year of Peace — date, place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] The year of 1986 was declared the International Year of Peace by U.N. Resolution 37/16 of 16 November 1982. The proclamation of the International Year of Peace occurred on 24 October 1986 [as heard] during the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

The causes of war are not just the arms race. This is in itself a consequence of various factors. It is important to eliminate all other causes of war, namely colonialism which unfortunately still exists in the world, especially in the cases of Namibia, Western Sahara, and East Timor. This colonialism must be eradicated because it is a cause of tension, conflict, and war. Other forms of domination must also be eliminated. They are also pockets of tension which may develop, not just into a local or regional war, but into a world war.

Speaking about local wars, we would like to point out that it is not only the fact that local wars can develop into generalized wars that should prevent them from happening. There is also no reason for the suffering of the local people. However, to have peace the causes of local war and tension must be eliminated.

Apartheid is the main cause of war in our region. The war in Namibia happens because of apartheid. The war in Angola happens because of apartheid. The war in Mozambique happens because of apartheid. South Africa's neighboring countries suffer destabilization due to apartheid. We can therefore see that it is a localized war, in southern Africa. However, its global repercussions are very great. At the baisis of the apartheid policy we can find nazism and neo-nazism, and these are causes which have already caused world wars. Thus, all mankind should examine this issue with care and with determination to eliminate apartheid.

We spoke about apartheid, but apartheid acts through the armed bandits, so we will have to fight the armed bandits which are an instrument serving the aspirations of apartheid and other enemies, as well as imperialism in general. Thus, we have to understand that to have peace in our country we must fight.

Our struggle is for peace. The national liberation struggle was a struggle for peace. The struggle against the Rhodesian invasion, before Zimbabwe's independence, was a struggle for peace. The struggle against the armed bandits is a struggle for peace.

It is not by accident that the International Year of Peace is linked with educational, scientific, cultural, and research organizations. Peace also means development, social well-being, and man's spiritual and intellectual tranquility. Our country has pledged to create the conditions for man's well-being. Our country is committed to the promotion of education among our people, the eradication of illiteracy, the creation of a new man in the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the combat against famine and sickness.

These are all peace objectives. The armed bandits are countering these efforts, so they are countering the objectives of peace and the creation of a solid foundation for peace. In celebrating this year, the Mozambican people will have to redouble their efforts so that the programs for our country's economic, cultural, and social development may succeed, and the armed bandits eliminated. These would be our internal tasks. Externally, our tasks are the elimination of apartheid and racism in southern Africa, the end of the arms' race, the denuclearization of all regions of the world, and a new form of international economic corporation which may serve all mankind in an equitable manner.

NAMIBIA

Hiemstra To Recommend Constitutional Advisory Council

MB270614 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the South-West African Constitutional Council, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, is to recommend to the council and the South-West African cabinet that a committee of European experts on constitutional law be established to advise the council.

Mr Justice Hiemstra has recently returned from a 10-day visit to Western Europe where he studied several West German systems of proportional representation, the Swiss canton system, and the Belgian protection of minority rights.

S. Africans Banned From Addressing Political Meetings

MB261051 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 26, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet would not allow people from South Africa to address political meetings in the territory in future, the minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said in Windhoek. They included representatives of the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement].

According to a news report today, Mr Matjila said the cabinet had already cancelled a planned visit by an office-bearer of the United Democratic Front and the Institute of Contextual Theology, the Reverend Frank Chikane. The Reverend Chikane was to have addressed the SWA/Namibian Academy for Tertiary Education and students at the Roman Catholic church in Katutura Township.

Asked for comment today, the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, said his party would proceed with a meeting advertised for this Thursday to be addressed by the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais. He said no official ban had yet been issued on political speakers from South Africa.

However, SAPA learnt reliably that the SWA/Namibian cabinet would refuse entry into the territory of South African politicians in terms of the Residence of Certain Persons in SWA Control Act. A statement on the issue was expected later.

A meeting by the HNP was called off last month after the SWA/Namibian cabinet had proclaimed a two-week ban in the Windhoek magisterial district. Mr Matjila earlier said the ban would include speeches by people from South Africa on education in SWA/Namibia, while nobody from the republic would be allowed to address meetings on United Nations Resolution 435, concerning the territory's independence, except South African Government representatives.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Says Government Determined To End Violence

MB280639 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says the government remains firm in its resolve to end the violence in the country's black residential areas so that progress can be made in developing the country to the advantage of all its inhabitants. Mr Nel said in an interview with the SABC that it was for this reason that additional powers had been requested in parliament for the police force so that law and order could be restored and maintained in the black residential areas. Mr Nel also said that as people became more aware of the reform initiative being taken by the government, increasing opposition from both left and rightwing radicals could be expected.

Further Reportage on Crossroads Fighting

PFP Calls for Inquiry

MB280943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0912 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 28, SAPA — The opposition has called for a judicial inquiry into the authorities role in the Crossroads warfare and a negotiated settlement of who should occupy the upgraded area.

The government and the opposition clashed sharply over Crossroads, in spite of a snap Parliament debate on the subject having been cancelled.

The speaker of Parliament, Mr Johan Greef, ruled yesterday the matter was sub judice because the Cape Town Supreme Court had granted a temporary order restraining the security forces and squatter leaders from attacking the KTC camp in Crossroads.

But in a statement in which he "deeply regretted" the cancellation of the debate, Mr Ken Andrew, the MP for Gardens and PFP [Progressive Party] spokesman on black affairs, called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the Crossroads fighting.

The role of the autorities had been "dubious to say the least," Mr Andrews said.

Many allegations were made that the police were sometimes "active combatants involved in shack-burning and worse."

Mr Andrew also strongly criticised the government's refusal to allow refugees to return to Crossroads.

"It is unacceptable that the basis of deciding who is to live in an upgraded squatter area should be who won the war," he said.

Unless the government agreed to negotiate on who should occupy upgraded Crossroads, the violence would be regarded as a "1986-style forced removal, with the Witdoeke [white scarves] doing the government dirty work — taking the place of the front-end leaders of the past.

In a counter-statement, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, condemned "irresponsible allegations of the role of government institution" in the violence.

"The government has been accused of instigating the one party, assisting them and even possibly reconciling themselves with their actions to decrease the density of the population in the Crossroads area."

Government help given to the victims was being "portrayed as forced removal."

Mr Heunis said that last year had begun negotiating the upgrading of Crossraods with the private sector.

Decreasing the density in the first phase of upgrading was not necessary and so it was untrue to accuse the government of "manipulating events" for this reason.

Mr Heunis said the recent violence would probably be revived if the refugees were allowed to return to Crossroads. "I have offered to accommodate the refugees as a group on a temporary basis at a site in Khayelitsha until permanent arrangements can be made.

"This offer is apparently not acceptable to certain groups and it would appear as if certain politicians are playing, role in this."

Boesak Crossroads Visit Detailed

MB281516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 28, SAPA — The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, toured blackened ruins in Crossroads today to collect information on the devastation from refugees and the homeless.

After visiting Nyanga Extension, Zolani Centre, the Holy Cross Church and KTC with representatives of the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and KTC communities, Dr Boesak said he had no doubt that "what we have here is the deliberate outcome of a clear government decision to have Crossroads cleared."

"The stories I have heard are horrific, the police have set a new record in bestiality," he said. He said it was clear that KTC was the next target.

The tour followed his meeting with the 21 squatter leaders yesterday who asked him to visit the area and intervene to prevent the same destruction happening at KTC. Dr Boesak said he saw "no point in making representations to the authorities, because they are responsible."

"I will collect information and when I visit the United States shortly, I will tell people what I have seen and heard here," he said.

He said the government wanted "a small controllable Crossroads with a community council — the people who are now homeless refuse to participate in community councils," he said.

Dr Boesak spoke to numerous residents who made allegations of police assisting the "witdoek" [white scarves] vigilantes.

Police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, said he had nothing further to say on the allegations. Police have repeatedly denied taking sides in the conflict.

Pointing to the section of Old Crossroads still standing, Dr Boesak said that "Ngxobongwana (chairman of the executive committee of Old Crossroads) had promised to work with the authorities — that is why those houses are still standing." He said that people were "far less afraid of the other faction than the police" and they believed they could not have been harmed by the "witdoeke" without the help of the police.

He said the squatter leaders believed that the government planned to drive people out of Crossroads to Khayelitsha "but they say they will not go, and there is a greater determination on the part of the people to move back."

"When I said that their remaining in Crossroads could mean the police could come again, they said they would rather be killed than leave," he said. He said the decision to stay came from the people and the government must learn to respect the will of the people.

"It is frightening to think what could happen (if people do not move to Khayelitsha), but they are determined to stay," he said. Dr Boesak said he intended to "find money for them to rebuild their homes and provide relief for the homeless."

Some Residents Not To Be Let Back

MB260936 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 26, SAPA — Upgrading the devastated area of Crossroads will begin on Wednesday and will take three to five months, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoudt, regional director of constitutional development and planning, said today.

It was "very unlikely" that the original residents of the Nyanga Bush, Portland Cement and Nyanga extension would be permitted to return to the area after upgrading because this would "cause a war all over again," he said. Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning had "stated categorically that they will not be allowed back."

Mr Bezuidenhoudt denied that this was an attempt to force squatters to move to Khayelitsha: "We just want to give people a safe place to live."

Refugees had until tomorrow afternoon to salvage building materials and possessions from Nyanga Bush, Portland Cement and Nyanga extension, before workers began clearing the area.

Western Cape Development Board officials and consultants were planning the future of the 20ha to 25ha area, Mr Bezuidenhoudt said. Asked if squatter leaders had a say in planning, he said: "Yes, I will be in touch with leaders of the communities." He said the first priority in upgrading the area was a drainage system. Sites and streets would be dermacated and water and lighting provided.

Mr Bezuidenhoudt said it had not yet been decided which groups would occupy the area. "At this stage to go and put the people back will start a war all over again. I would not like to be responsible for another confrontation."

For the sake of peace, he had urged the people to go to Khayelitsha.

Relief organisations in the Crossroads aid effort were today reviewing their resources against fears that money and supplies could be exhausted before a solution to the future of the estimated 20000 to 30000 refugees is found.

Warden of SHAWCO [expansion unknown] Mr Derek Livesy said: "This could go on indefinitely. He said the stalemate was "putting one heck of a strain" on the aid effort. The stalemate has arisen over the authorities' insistence that refugees must move to Khayelitsha. The refugees are adamant that they will continue to resist this. Until the impasse is resolved, the aid effort is keeping the refugees fed and clothed. At the weekend the largest single contribution — R100,000 from the Urban Foundation, earmarked for temporary housing — was in jeopardy because of the impasse.

Relief organisations, including SHAWCO and Red Cross, were meeting this morning to assess their resources. Red Cross spokesman Mrs Ros Morris said "enormous" gifts of food and cash enabled the effort to continue "for a while". The exact capability of the effort would be reassessed on a daily basis.

"The authorities should be rapidly taking over, as in any disaster situation," said Mr Livesey.

Commentary Denies Forced Removals

MB290849 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 29 May 86

[Station commentary: "Crossroads"]

[Text] The story of Crossroads in the Cape, now receiving a great deal of attention both within South Africa and further afield, is indeed a grim one but it must be seen for what it is — a typical African problem which in this case is being exploited by radical elements intent on pursuing policies aimed at carrying out their declared goals of making the country ungovernable.

Crossroads consists mainly of squatters, many thousands of them, and their presence in Cape Town is, for the same reason, what has been causing squatter problems throughout Africa. People from rural areas, victims of drought, overpopulation, unemployment, or just believing that cities offer a better life, flock to the urban areas and having no place to live erect the most miserable shanties in the hope that eventually they will acquire something better.

African states know the problem. In fact, in most cases their problems with squatters are far worse than those experienced by South Africa. For example, it is estimated that 90 percent of the population of Addis Ababa consists of squatters, and recently Harare in Zimbabwe had such a severe squatter problem that they had to be removed forcibly.

Unfortunately, what is happening in Crossroads today is also being portrayed as forced removals by certain media. This is just not true, although what is correct is that there are some 20,000 people who are homeless in the area.

In addition to police intervention to restore order, the area is being upgraded and the government has announced plans for the homeless to be resettled while governments abroad as well as local welfare groups have offered assistance. This essential assistance is now being depicted in certain quarters as forced removals. Nothing can be further from the truth. It is in effect a sincere attempt to assist those who have been displaced and have become the victims of violence and circumstance.

Government Confirms Argentina Breaks Relations

MB230719 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed on inquiry in Cape Town that the Argentine Government has asked the South African charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires, Mr Peter Wolfaardt, to leave Argentina within a week. The South African military attache is also to be asked to leave the country.

Earlier, the news agency UPI reported from Buenos Aires that Argentina had taken the step because of the South African action against terrorist bases in Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe earlier this week. Later, news agencies quoted an Argentine Government statement as saying that the cross-border incidents were a direct consequence of an institutionalized regime of racial discrimination. The statement said the South African reaction in the face of broad international protest over the raids confirmed the destabilizing and interventionist will of its authorities. The statement added that the people and government of Argentina were still the friends of all the South African people without any type of discrimination.

The South African Embassy in Buenos Aires has been without an ambassador for 2 years and, should the two diplomats leave, the embassy will be reduced to consular status. This will give both countries the same level of representation, as Argentina maintains only consular representation in South Africa.

PFP MPC Calls For Health Minister's Resignation

MB261938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1825 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 26, SAPA — Dr John Sonnenberg, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MPC [member of Provincial

Council] for Sea Point, today called for the resignation of the minister of health services and welfare, Dr George Morrison, following a reported speech in the House of Assembly last week in which he stated that "certain illnesses only affect certain races."

Speaking during the hospital's vote in the Cape Provincial Council, Dr Sonnenberg said Dr Morrison's speech was reminiscent of Nazi Germnay. Calling for his resignation, Dr. Sonnenberg said: "If this is correct, then all I can say is it is reminiscent of Nazi Germany, when Hitler commissioned scientists to conduct experiments — which they did — to prove that certain races such as Jews and gypsies were inferior and as such should be exterminated."

It appeared as if Dr Morrison believed that Indians, "just because they were Indians," were more prone to tuberculosis than whites or "coloureds," Dr Sonnenberg siad.

"Does he believe that coloureds are more prone to typhoid just because of their skin pigmentation? Does he not think that if whites lived in similar socio-economic circumstances with poverty, overcrowding, malnutrition, inadequate sheltering and sanitary services that they would not be liable to similar illnesses or does he think that the colour of their skin confers some mystical protection against disease that their more unfortunate darker-hued South Africans have not got?"

If Dr Morrison was "logical," then he should accept that the thousands of Afrikaners who died in Boer war concentration camps were "especially prone to measles and dysentery because they were Afrikaners," he said. "He is not fit to be a minister of health and I call for his resignation."

Colored, Indian Houses Reject Law, Order Bills

MB261134 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Two contentious bills concerning law and order have been reported to the House of Assembly for a second reading after standing committee members from the Houses of Delegates and Representatives withdrew from the committee in protest against the content of the bills. The bills are the Public Safety Amendment Bill which enables the minister of law and order to declare an unrest area and the Internal Security Amendment Bill. The latter enables a police officer from the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher to order the detention of a person for up to 180 days.

The chairman of the House of Assembly's standing select committee on law and order, Mr Leon Wessels, told members of the House that representatives of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives had walked out of the joint standing committee meeting.

Consensus on the desirablity of the bills could not be reached. After divisions, the standing select committee of House of Assembly decided that the bills were desirable. Our political news staff reports that these developments could mean that the bills will be read a second time in the House of Assembly but rejected in the other two houses. The state president could then allow the bills to lapse, he could introduce different versions at a later stage, or he could refer them to the President's Council.

PFP MP: Changes in Collective Bargaining Necessary

MB271614 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 27, SAPA — Collective bargaining could start to disintegrate unless significant constitutional changes were brought about soon, Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Durban Central) said today.

Speaking during the debate on the manpower budget vote, he said consumer boycotts and stayaways would continue as long as freedom of political association was restricted and blacks had no say in the government. It was to the credit of the collective bargaining machinery that, against this background, an increasing number of industrial disputes were being resolved by institutional methods.

"Today, the labour arena is one of the few genuine negotiating forums where blacks and whites negotiate and bargain from approximately equal power bases. There is, however, a real danger that the evolutionary development of the collective bargaining process will start to disintegrate unless significant political and constitutional changes are brought about soon."

Mr Gastrow said labour movements such as COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] would not confine themselves to conflicts of interest between workers and management. Their activities would have "political spin-offs."

Referring to the industrial court, he said there was "every chance" of it collapsing in the second half of the year unless drastic steps were taken to increase staff. Since the beginning of the year, the workload of the court had increased almost threefold, after doubling in 1985, yet the court still comprised only four full-time, and some ad-hoc, members.

"The industrial court finds itself in a crisis which, unless urgent steps are taken by the Department (of Manpower) to redress the problem, will seriously affect the standing of the court and the important role which it plays. Cases set down for hearing have had to be postponed or removed from the roll because of a lack of members to handle these cases."

This dragged out disputes, cost money and caused much uncertainty, which could not be afforded.

A more attractive pay package should be put together to attract more qualified ad hoc members of the court, he said.

Since 1979, the confidence of workers and unions in the court had grown, even among unions that would not have anything to do with other statutory labour relations institutions.

"It is rare for any government institution to enjoy such trust by a broad mass of workers. Urgent steps need to be taken by the department to ensure that the status of the court is enhanced and not reduced."

Mr Gastrow asked when the department would release the report of the National Manpower Commission on the working conditions of farm and domestic workers. He also asked that the manpower commission investigate ways of providing accurate unemployment figures.

At present, only the statistics for whites came close to reality, while estimates by bodies such as COSATU and the University of the Witwatersrand put the number of black unemployed at between 1.5 million and four million. It was impossible to assess the "traumatic impact" of large scale unemployment without reliable official statistics, Mr Gastrow said.

Mines, Unions Reach Agreement on Wages

MB281521 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1518 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 28, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines and the Council of Mining Unions had reached agreement on improvements in wages and other conditions of employment for 24,000 employees on gold mines and collieries, the two bodies announced in a joint statement today.

HNP Condemns Denial of Access to Monument

MB261206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1156 GMT
26 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 26, SAPA — The refusal to grant rightwingers access to the Voortrekker Monument for Republic Day celebrations on Saturday was a transparent attempt to rob Afrikaners of the monument and to make it government property, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] said in a statement released in Pretoria today. Such pettiness would not stop Afrikaners from celebrating the Republic's 25th anniversary.

The HNP accused the government of shirking its duty by not arranging an official celebration in Pretoria. The government could not do this because its coloured and Indian coalition partners would also have to be invited, the statement said.

"The government does not want to show itself in its true colours to the voters, and now it also won't let others commemorate Republic Day at the proper place," the statement said.

The HNP rejected a monument's council explanation that the monument was only available for state functions.

The amphitheatre was, for instance, used for celebrating the "wonder of Afrikaans by the FAK [Federation of Afrikaans Culture Organizations] in the sixties and it definitely was not an official function. "In 1939, after the split of the then UP [United Party], the Broederbond and the FAK organised a function at Monument Koppie for the political reunion of General Hertzog and Dr Malan. This was a purely political event."

Saturday's celebrations on the koppie just south of Pretoria, organised by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] the HNR, the Conservative Party and the Wolkswag [National Guard], is scheduled to start about 10am, an AWB spokeswoman said. SAP District Commissioner Brig H.C. Lerm said today police would act if the law was contravened.

NAFCOC To Meet in Johannesburg 11-12 June

MB280934 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1521 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 27, SAPA — About 400 people are expected to attend the "businessmans summit" to be held in Johannesburg on June 11 and 12, NAFCOC said today.

NAFCOC (National African Federated Chambers of Commerce) said in a statement it was time for black businessmen in the Transvaal to come together and consolidate their strength.

"Either we come together, from Lebowa to the Vaal; from Gazankulu to Krugersdorp, and act as one, or we will fail in our duty to protect our own interests, and we shall have to face the consequences of division," the statement — issued by the NAFCOC Transvaal regional convention president Mr "Moss" Nxumalo — said.

The conference title — "Crisis in South Africa" — had been selected to act as a catalyst to the discussions, said Mr Nxumalo. "The voices of the black businessmen have to be heard," he added.

NAFCOC, ANC Issue Statement on Lusaka Talks

MB290610 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1633 GMT
28 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg , May 28, SAPA — The African National Congress and the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce [NAFCOC] issued a joint statement today following their meeting in Lusaka last weekend. The NAFCOC delegation said that as an organisation of black business people, its members were "equally affected" by all the problems facing the black community in general.

"NAFCOC is therefore committed to do everything in its power to ensure that the black people of South Africa live in freedom and equality with the white compatriots," a NAFCOC statement said.

The joint NAFCOC-ANC statement was signed by ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo and NAFCOC President Mr Sam Motsuenyane following the meeting. Mr Tambo may not be quoted in South Africa.

NAFCOC Leader Comments on Talks

MB290927 Johannesburg International Service in English
0645 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] A delegation from the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce [NAFCOC] of South Africa has just returned from Lusaka after a meeting with the ANC at the weekend. Vice President of NAFCOC is Mr A.H. (Ghadi).

[Begin recording] [(Ghadi)] Bound by its own decisions NAFCOC will as before continue to act as a catalyst and will seek contact and dialogue with other people within the broad spectrum of the leadership of our country. The NAFCOC delegation explained that the purpose of these efforts is to help create the situation when it will be possible for all genuine leaders of people of South Africa to enter into dialogue aimed at a just and agreed resolution of the fundamental problems facing our country. The delegation further explained that organisations that are currently banned as well as leaders who are imprisoned necessarily have to be part of these discussions if this dialogue is to be meaningful. The NAFCOC delegation also explained that as an organisation of black business people, its members are equally affected by all the problems facing the black community in general. NAFCOC is therefore committed to do everything in its power to ensure that the black people of our country live in freedom and equality with our white compatriots. The ANC expressed its appreciation for the initiative taken by NAFCOC to enter into dialogue to discuss these vital issues. The ANC explained its own commitment to strive for a united, democratic, and nonracial South Africa. It affirmed that it sees NAFCOC as playing an important role in the creation of such a society acting within the context of the decisions of its own national conferences. The delegations agreed that the meeting constituted a valuable experience which helped to clarify the respective contributions each organization was making in the effort to create a peaceful, happy, and prosperous South Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr (Ghadi), any clarity on the economic policies of the ANC?

[(Ghadi)] At this stage we would like to have the matter reported to our council before we can make any public statements on whatever matters we discussed at that time, so that I must say that at this present moment I am not in a position to comment on the actual matters which were discussed. [end recording]

Tambo Views 'Year of People's Army', ANC Struggle

MB221320 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English
1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo; date, place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] [passage indistinct] [Announcer] Comrade Oliver Tambo (?characterizes) for us the present state of the liberation struggle (words indistinct] the Pretoria racist regime [words indistinct].

[Tambo] This could reflect [word indistinct] level of political [word indistinct]. It has translated itself into active resistance as well as an offensive posture against the forces of the apartheid. Until some time in 1984 after the regime called for elections to the [words indistinct] but because the challenge in the tricameral parliament with the amendment of the constitution and all that related to that operation on the part of the regime was taken up by the masses of our people, our Indian compatriots, colored people, and most of the Africans in the townships. They were challenging the foundations of the apartheid system which are unconstitutional.

This attack has served to mobilize our people over the past 2 years to a level which is making a people's war [words ndistinct] — a people's war and the reality which is unfolding; a people's war which seeks power where people have taken over power, are running themselves, administering themselves, are in control. That is a phase, a very important phase, in the struggle for taking over power by the people in the country as a whole, not just in the townships, not just blacks, but the nonracial populaton of South Africa. This is a vital phase in the process. The people who have [words indistinct]. They have started on the path to victory. [words indistinct] South Africa has not seen anything like the struggle that is being waged by our people [words indistinct]. At no time [words indistinct] population over which the regime has no control, but which are perfectly disciplined. No crime, no criminals. This is a great victory and we must respect it. It (?means) it is important that we spread this action. We must really spread it in a way which brings in the rest of the population of our country. In the conflict that is confined to blacks — perhaps unavoidable — where the regime uses blacks, pays blacks, to perpetrate crime against the people, the people must defend themselves against criminals. The regime employs (?blacks) of their police to murder, kill. When those police [words indistinct] But we need strategy to get behind the agents of oppression. [words indistinct] because the principle is [word indistinct] while these black agents are fighting it out in the streets against our people. We must evolve strategies which enable us to get to the master, the commander, who issues orders, and try and minimize the scope of this conflict which, therefore, tends to confine the struggle in the streets of our townships. We minimize it not by yielding to the agents, but by stepping up the onslaught against the master, so that becomes the principal area of conflict.

Today we are told of conflict [word indistinct]. We need to analyze this conflict because I have no doubt that it is the regime which provoked this conflict in order to pin down the people, people have been locked down in the townships to direct our offensive to our brothers by making them provocateurs. Our people must take a hard look at this. [sentence indistinct] What choice have we as a people, as an oppressed, as an exploited people? What choice have we but to fight the regime? Why are they defending it? Why do they obey orders? Why do they not resign? Why do they join the police force? They must join the people.

We need to take a hard look at what is happening. The struggle must be stepped up, but [words indistinct] is playing into the hands of the regime. The substance is correct for fighting apartheid and its agents, but to (?quarrel) enables the regime to say, it is only black against black. We must get away from that situation.

[Announcer] 1986 has been declared by the ANC as the year of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]. What role is [words indistinct] playing in the ongoing acts of resistance?

[Tambo] There has been indisputable evidence of (?umkhonto) involvement. Certainly the people are getting (?arms) and there is very often an exchange of fire. The people's action is getting better organized. There is greater evidence of control and, therefore, there is evidence of sophistication in the popular offensive because a revolutionary struggle must be controlled. The mass popular struggle must be controlled, there must be signs of control. There are increasing signs of control, but we are fighting a clever and ruthless enemy.

In the year of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, we must defeat the enemy with better tactics. Our tactics must be superior. We have the advantage of mass involvement in the struggle. We can spread the enemy forces to an extent which makes it impossible for the enemy to contain our forward advance by (?umkhonto) cadres who are in the country. They are there and we feel that the year is now moving to its second half, (?umkhonto), in the year of (?umkhonto) must show its presence in the country and go on the offensive. It has to be done this year. It cannot let 1986 go without fulfilling its purpose [words indistinct] the people's army.

There is (?clear) evidence of its involvement, of its activities. We want to see more than mere evidence. The country, the international community, must see action, action that hits the master, the commander, the racist commander, the man who sits behind the police, the black police, telling them where to go and what to do there, the man who gives orders for the slaughter of children and innocent people. It is at that level that we must now take (?out) the enemy.

Buthelezi Warns Against Hopes for ANC Talks

MB261906 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 26 May 86

[SAPA PR wire service; issued by the Chief Ministers Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Monday [dateline as received — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned today of the futility of basing hopes for dialogue with the African National Congress on an optimistic impression of ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo. There could not even be "talks about talks" with the ANC until Nelson Mandela was freed, he said.

He told leading businessmen at a luncheon here that the ANC mission in exile was in fact three organisations in one and that these diverse organisations needed the misleading image of solidarity and unity which Mr Tambo provided. A portrait of Mr Tambo in the latest Sunday *TRIBUNE* was meant to give the impression of "sweet reasonableness" but this had nothing to do with the external ANC's declared policy.

Chief Buthelezi said that those who went to Lusaka to talk to the ANC mission in exile did not comprehend the nature of the organisation. He had warm personal feelings towards Mr Tambo, but he saw that his prime function was to keep his mission intact. In the external ANC were Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] and the SA Comunist Party. Each of these bodies had wills and agenda of their won and, in major respects, neither was subservient to Mr Tambo and his executive.

In addition to this, there were bands of activists within South Africa who were committed to courses of actions which could not be controlled and certainly would not be halted to make talks possible. Then, beyond these activist groups, there were other groups which were supportive of the ANC mission in exile but which were also totally self-willed and self-directed.

Mr Tambo would not alienate himself from any of these, Chief Buthelezi said. Were he to do so, he would show just how thin his own support was in this country.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that Mr Tambo was a caretaker leader and that while he performed that function he dared not challenge strong demands in his set-up. There could be talk about talks with the ANC mission in exile only once Dr Mandela was set free.

"Were he to be released, the question of whether or not the ANC enters the politics of negotiation will be a matter to be decided by Dr Mandela, Mr Tambo and their executive," he said.

"Until that decision-making process is possible, it is terribly naive to continue talking about talks with the ANC about talking it is all just talk.

"It is also very dangerous to keep on talking about the nationalist wing of ANC and the communist wing of the ANC external mission in the hope of being divisive.

Chief Buthelezi said that Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda was aware of the dilemma faced were the Eminent Persons Group to come up with a formula which the South African Government did in fact accept and which the ANC should in fact accept.

The Zambian president had been a very staunch ally of Mr Tambo, and when he ahd to maek a public statement questioning Mr Tambo's wisdom, then the world must take the situation which precipitated that statement seriously.

"President Kaunda has warned Mr Tambo that he stands in danger of losing his support in the country, and he has done so because he knows the ANC mission in exile has no intention of entering into the kind of peace initiative which the Eminent Persons Group could just pull off," he said.

Chief Buthelezi quoted a May 10 ANC broadcast from Addis Ababa which made it clear that speculation about the possibility of it renouncing violence unilaterally if it were unbanned and its leaders released was baseless. "Our struggle is about political power," the broadcast had said. He also quoted a [BBC-monitored] May 5 ANC broadcast, from Addis Ababa which said that the war must now be taken into South Africa's whtie areas.

This broadcast had said: "The arena of battle must now be not only Alexandra, not only Kagiso, not only Soweto and Guguletlu, not only Crossroads and Athlone, but must now be centred on Lotemi, Johannesburg and other areas like Sea Point, Cape Town, Durban and all the suburbs where our white compatriots are being safely kept away from knowing what is happening in their own country."

TBVC States Given 17 Million Rand for Education

MB290602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] During the 1985-86 financial year the South African Government paid more than 17 million rand to the four independent states for educational purposes. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a written reply to a question in the House of Assembly that more than 7 million rand had been paid to the Transkei, about 6 million rand to Bophuthatswana, 311,000 rand to Venda and 3.5 million rand to Ciskei.

Alternative Education To Be Promoted at Rally

MB261618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 26, SAPA — An alternative education to bantu education is to be promoted at a rally at the Jabulani Amphithreatre in Soweto on May 31, a spokesman for the Southern Transvaal Education Charter compaign said today.

"The Education Charter Campaign is a national campaign to formulate an alternative education system to bantu education, Christian national education and ethnic education," the spokesman said.

"The aim of the campaign is to lay guidelines for a people's education that will serve the needs of all people in a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa."

The Charter Campaign is being "spearheaded" by United Democratic Front affiliates — Soweto Student's Congress, National Union of South African Students, National Education Union of South Africa and the Azanian Student's Organization, the spokesman said.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Rev Frank Chikane and Sister Bernard Ncube will address the rally.

Private Schools' Subsidies Not To Be Based on Race

MB231339 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Subsidies paid to private schools will no longer be determined by the racial composition of the school. Patrick Cull has details.

[Cull] The government today backed down on the controversial racial quota system for private schools following storms of protest from school organizations. The Roman Catholic schools, in fact, went as far as to state that this would not register if subsidies were to be based on the percentage of white pupils of each school.

Education and Culture Minister in the House of Assembly Mr Piet Clase stated this morning that the extended subsidy would now be based on the standard of education and facilities offered by each school. Private schools themselves, he said, will decide on who is admitted to school.

Coloreds, Indians Buying Houses in White Areas

MB271110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1104 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, May 27, SAPA — Expensive houses in elite white Cape Town suburbs are being sold openly to Indian and coloured families. Buyers are freely disclosing their race groups when they sign deeds of sale, and permits for exemption from the Group Areas Act can be obtained in four to six weeks, according to estate agents.

"It used to take up to six months, but if we sent a legally binding deed of sale and a guarantee that finance is available the application goes through quickly — sometimes it is quicker than an application to a building society for a loan," said an agent.

Constantia and Zeekoevlei are reported to be among the most popular suburbs where many whites have sold houses to people of other races. One of the Cape's "big five" estate agencies is advertising "Marina de Gama ... Coloured/Indian buyers ... I have a selection of prime properties in this area for you."

Survey Shows Most PWV Blacks Oppose Sanctions

MB272027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 27, SAPA — Most blacks in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area were opposed to economic sanctions against the country, the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] was found. Those surveyed were also equally divided over the consumer boycott issue, SABC radio news, quoting the HSRC, said.

The radio reported a random test by the council among 1338 blacks in the PWV area showed about 48 per cent supported consumer boycotts, while nearly the same percentage opposed them. The radio added the HSRC survey showed, however, that most blacks in the PWV area — nearly 68 per cent — were opposed to economic sanctions against South Africa. More than half of those questioned said blacks would suffer the most in the event of sanctions.

The survey also showed that about two thirds of the blacks in the PWV area believed that more could be achieved through negotiation than violence. Seventy-five per cent believed that blacks had not benefited by the unrest in the country, the radio said.

More than 75 per cent were opposed to black officials, including policemen and community council members, being murdered, the radio reported.

In a survey among 1067 adult urban whites, the HSRC found that "more and more whites were willing to accept black representation in Parliament," SABC said.

Nearly 50 per cent of the respondents believed that peace in South Africa was possible only when blacks joined coloureds and Indians in taking part in the new constitutional dispensation.

Since March last year, the percentage of whites in favour of the abolition of the present system had risen from 26 to nearly 43 per cent, SABC said.

Consumer, Bus Boycott Launched in Duduza

MB271152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1145 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 27, SAPA — The joint bus and consumer boycott by Duduza residents entered its second day today with complete support by residents, organisers and residents the organisers said. The local taxi association is supporting the boycott and reducing fares from 70c to 60c. Residents walked to work in Nigel and surrounding areas.

Late yesterday afternoon the Nigel municipality bus service ran a skeleton service as far as the township entrance only. Except for pupils, the buses ran empty. But this morning, students too did not board the buses.

Residents launched the boycott to protest the detention of six leaders of the Duduza Civic Association two weeks ago. They also made other demands for the immediate provision of essential services in the township. Residents want:

— The installation of sewerage and electricity in the township
— The withdrawal of charges arising from hand grenade blasts last year
— The withdrawal of troops
— Recreation facilities
— A decrease in bus fares.

Two Security Policemen Sentenced by Court

MB282017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 28, SAPA — Two security policeman, one convicted of murdering two youths and the other of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, were sentenced to a total of 28 years imprisonment by the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today. Both were granted bail pending an appeal against conviction and sentence.

Before Mr Justice Solomon were Warrant Officer Standford Mene, 33, Sergeant Butler Tungata, 33 and Constable Vakele Shadrack Qayiso, 26, who was acquitted of the seven charges against him.

Mene, found guilty of murder with extenuating circumstances and of defeating the ends of justice, was sentenced to an effective 21 years and Tungata, found guilty of assault with the intent to do grievious bodily harm and of defeating the ends of justice, was sentenced to an effective seven years. Both men had pleaded not guilty to seven counts against them.

Leave for appeal was granted on the grounds of the complexity of factual issues, and that another court could possibly come to another conclusion. Mene and Tungata had their bail extended.

RAPPORT Editor Reportedly To Go in NP Purge

MB251031 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Sunday newspapers report there is a National Party [NP] campaign to purge the Afrikaans media of journalists who do not toe the party line. The purge is said to be the reason for the forced resignation of the editor of the *DIE VADERLAND*, Harald Pakendorf, who announced he was to quit last week.

Latest reports say *RAPPORT* newspaper editor, Wimpie de Klerk, is next for the chop. The *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* quotes political sources in Cape Town as saying the campaign to purify the Afrikaans media has cabinet approval. Dr de Klerk is well known for his regular television program and is the brother of NP leader, F.W. de Klerk. He is believed to have upset conservative Afrikaans newspaper owners with his invitation to Breyten Breytenbach to collect the newspaper's literature prize in person and by his decision to publish a Progressive Federal Party newspaper advertisement which all other Afrikaans newspapers refused to accept.

Brits MAWU Official Injured, Wife Killed in Attack

MB280920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 28, SAPA — A Brits trade union organiser was injured and his wife killed in a grenade attack on his home early this morning, a Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] spokesman said today. Two of their children were also injured in the blast. A "powerful explosion" destroyed the Brits Old Location house of Mr David Modimong at about 2 am this morning, the spokesman said, seriously injuring him and killing his wife Nkele, 29. Mr Modimong, Mirriam, 8, and Joyce 8 months, are being treated at Ga-rankuwa hospital.

"It was not a petrol bomb, but most likely a grenade. The roof was blown off, and the house compeletly destroyed," the spokesman said. A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that a blast "probably from a hand made explosive device" occurred at the Old Location house this morning, killing Mrs Modimong and injuring Mr Modimong and their two children. He said a fire broke out in the one-room house, extensively damaging it. Police are investigating, he said.

Nr Modimong was employed full-time with MAWU in Brits and had been involved with community activities in Brits. According to the spokesman, MAWU has spearheaded resistance to removal of the Old Location to Letlabile. He said Brits activists had been "severely harrassed" in the last two months, but his was the first time an activist had been attacked. "The system is directly responsible," the spokesman told SAPA. "We will not tolerate the murder of our trade unionist and will appeal to COSATU (The Congress of South African Trade Unions)."

Town Councillor's Son Hacked to Death by 5 Men

MB291013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0933 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 29, SAPA — The eleven-year-old son of a town councillor was hacked to death in the Grahamstown township of Tantjie yesterday, according to a police spokesman for the eastern Cape.

Andile Qangula was walking in the township with another youth when five men carrying axes approached them, the spokesman said. Andile tried to run away but the men caught up with him and axed him to death.

Rhodes University Hostel Burned Down

MB281836 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] We have just heard that a men's hostel at Rhodes University in Grahamstown has been burned down. The fire, which is thought to have started soon after 1900 this evening, presumably in one of the rooms of the hostel, was still raging a short while ago. It is feared that the fire may spread to nearby buildings. No one has been reported injured so far.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 28 May

MB281756 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1745 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 28, SAPA — Following is SAPA unrest report to 7pm.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"This morning, police used quirts [whips] to disperse a group of approximately 70 blacks who gathered illegally in front of the post office in Kempton Park.

"In the black residential area near Warrenton, a bread delivery vehicle was looted. A woman was arrested in connection with this incident.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. In another incident, a cold drink delivery vehicle was looted.

"At Kabokweni near White River, police discovered the charred body of a black man in a burnt-out car.

"At Soshanguve near Pretoria, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Pretoria, two men were arrested after an illegal gathering in front of the Supreme Court.

"In Soweto (Port Elizabeth), a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was burnt. The driver was injured and hospitalised.

"At Tantje near Grahamstown, a youth was hacked to death by a number of men.

"On the roadhouse national road near Port Elizabeth, a milk delivery vehicle was looted.

"At Daveyton on the East Rand, a bottle store was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Tokoza near Alberton, a private home was set alight and extensively damaged.

"In the black residential area at Balfour, approximately 500 blacks gathered at a funeral, grabbed the coffin from the and ran away with it. Police dispersed the mob with tear smoke, arrested three men and returned the coffin to the family.

"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom, police arrested three men when they stoned a bus and a private vehicle."

Early 29 May

MB290646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 29, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report from the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest have been reported overnight:

"A Murraysburg black residential area in the SWD, (South Western Districts) a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when a vehicle of the SAP (South African Police) was stoned.

"At Bonteheuwel near Cape Town, a man was arrested when an SAP vehicle was stoned.

"At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, petrol bombs were hurled at a truck and a vehicle of the development board, causing extensive damage to the truck.

"At Linghelihle near Cradock, shots were fired at a vehicle of the SAP.

"In another incident a vehicle of the SAP was stoned. Tearsmoke was used to disperse their attackers.

"At Joza near Grahamstown extensive damage was caused when a private dwelling was petrol-bombed.

"Similar incidents occurred at Umlazi near Durban and KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth. In the latter incident no damage was caused.

"At Soweto (Witwatersrand) several buses and a police vehicle was stoned.

"A private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"A private home was also petrol-bombed.

"At Daveyton near Benoni, the SAP used tearsmoke to disperse a mob when a liquor store was extensively damaged when set alight.

"Several incidents occurred when mobs were dispersed with tearsmoke by the SAP, when they gathered illegally.

"The owner of a shop dispersed a mob with pistol fire when they set his shop alight, causing extensive damage.

"In another incident, a private vehicle was damaged when set alight.

"At KwaMashu near Durban, the SA railway police dispersed a mob with tearsmoke when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Thumahole near Parys, incidents occurred when mobs stoned vehicles of the development board and the SAP, a clinic and a private vehicle.

"They were dispersed with tearsmoke and at one stage with birdshot."

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB240632 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 May p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Guerrilla Attacks (police figures)**

January - April 1985:	20
January - April 1986:	75

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria the number of ANC guerrilla attacks increased by 309 percent from 1984 to 1985. The ANC was responsible for 193 "serious acts of terrorism" since April last year, State President P.W. Botha said in Parliament.

The head of the South African State Security Police, Brigadier J. van der Merwe, said 262 ANC guerrillas have ben caught or killed since 1980.

Security Force Deaths, Injuries

39 SAP members died in the course of duty between June 30 1984 and June 30 1985, the commissioner of the SAP, Gen P.J. Coetzee, said. Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in Parliament that in the unrest since September 1984, 33 security force members were killed and 584 injured while 807 police homes were attacked.

Namibian War

The Namibian war was costing South Africa about R3-million a day (R1.1 billion a year), according to Prof Reginald Green of the Institute for Development Studies at Sussex University. He said in a recent study that the war had cost South Africa more lives proportionately than the United States lost in Vietnam. The death toll between 1975 and 1983 was between 2,000 and 2,500 (including accidents and disease), he said.

Paramilitary Training

A new paramilitary unit providing military training and technical skills for "under-qualified coloured men" would be established in Kimberley on January 1 1987, Minister of Defence Magnus Malan said in Parliament. The first intake would be 200, but the 1988 intake would be much greater, he said.

Strikes

678,274 work days were lost through strikes in 1985 compared with 379,712 in 1984, according to the Department of Manpower's annual report. 239,816 workers were involved in 389 strikes last year, compared with 181,942 in 469 strikes in 1984. The average number of workers per strike was 616 in 1985 comapred with 388 in 1984.

Unemployment (Government Figures)

The number of unemployed blacks in Feb 1986 was 6.3 percent higher than in Feb 1985, according to the Central Statistical Service. The number increased from 511,000 to 534,000 (8.4 percent to 8.6 percent). Last year R325-million was paid out to 426,000 people, double that paid out in 1981, Minister of Manpower Pietie du Plessis told Parliament. 934,224 blacks registered as jobseekers in white areas last year, he said.

Government unemployment figures refer only to those who register as being unemployed and do not include "independent homelands". (According to some academic sources, the real unemployment figure is close to four million.)

Trespassing

A total of 1,565 blacks were arrested for "trespassing" between the beginning of the moratorium on pass law arrests on April 23 and May 10, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in Parliament.

Permanent Residence Rights

25,612 blacks have been granted permanent residents' rights in the black townships and 7,819 have been refused, as a result of the Rikhoto judgement, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, told Parliament.

Fencing in The Bantustans

The government will spend R4.5-million this year on its programme of fencing in the "independent homelands", a Department of Land Affairs spokesman said. About 1,000 km of fencing will be erected.

Pensions

On October 1 new pension scales will come into effect. Pensions will be: whites R198, coloureds and Indians 135, blacks R97 a month.

Black Doctors and Patients

Only 256 qualified black doctors were employed in South Africa's hospitals in June 1983, compared with 9,124 white doctors, according to the Central Statistical Service. Between July 1982 and June 1983 1,880,195 black patients were treated in South Africa's hospitals, compared with 1,199,821 white patients. A total of 48,998 beds were available for blacks, 36,201 for whites, 5,550 for coloureds and 1,020 for Indians.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (May 9)

Unbanned: *The People Are Undefeatable* (Planeta Publishers, Moscow, 1983).

Prisoner of Conscience: Khethiwe Mboweni

Mboweni, 28, a field worker for the Environmental and Development Agency and former SRC [Student Representative Council] member at Turfloop University was featured as the WM's *[WEEKLY MAIL]* prisoner of conscience on March 21. After being released from detention under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act on March 20, she received treatment for severe depression. Shortly after being detained on October 18 last year she was admitted to the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital. Fvie weeks after her release from detention this year she was redetained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (dealing with detention for interrogation). She is currently being held in Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal. She is the mother of two children aged five and 10.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Economy

"Don't Despair" — under this headline, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 28 May editorializes on page 6 that "times are tough" with the economy unable to shake itself out of the recession, inflation high, the rand down, and sanctions looming — the worst "economic mess" since the depression. Furthermore, the violence of black against black continues; "we wonder whether there will be an end to the strife" or whether violence will be part of daily life for years to come. Despite this "we are not seeing the end of the world, the end of South Africa." The country is not burning; most people are able to earn a decent living; human goodness has not departed; and goodwill between the races remains. If South Africa moves into the laager to fight it out, the paper agrees that there is no hope. However, "South Africa is in a period of transition from apartheid to a just society. The road is difficult as there are forces that are trying to wreck the initiative for their own radical purposes. But one day, we will look back on what is happening and wonder why so much hate was expended for no real purpose when the country was changing anyway for the better, when this could have been achieved without the bitterness and violence."

CAPE TIMES on Lynching

"The public lynching of Mr Moegsien Abrahams in Mitchells Plain on Sunday afternoon was horrific manifestation of the mood of violence that has overtaken South African society," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 27 May says in an editorial on page 6. "Such savagery has little to do with politics and nothing to do with democracy, either now or in the future. In fact, South Africa has no future if it is to be built on such deeds." The paper questions why the organizers of the meeting took no effective precautions after he had wrongly been identified to the audience. "If the UDF [United Democratic Front] has any claim to justice, the rule of law and democracy itself, it should take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of such criminality, as well as denouncing the latest evidence of it. Sunday [26 May] did nothing to enhance belief in the UDF's commitment to civilized values."

CAPE TIMES on Peace

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that the legislation on the proposed national statutory council received little attention last week with the cross-border raids and the "political atmosphere remains unfavourable." Although the government says it could be a starting point for negotiations, "the difficulty is to draw credible black leaders into the process," which cannot be done unless certain conditions are met, such as voting on the basis of equality, commitment to educational equality, the end of statutory discrimination, and the unbanning and political participation of the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress. Hopefully the Eminent Persons Group might be able to get talks off the ground. "Whatever the setbacks, the important thing is to keep open the channels of communications so the start of formal negotiations is not too long delayed." "Until the pre-conditions on both sides are met, the climate for negotiation will remain unpromising."

BUSINESS DAY on Special Powers

In its editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 28 May says that the country's experience with a general state of emergency was so bad that another one is unlikely to be declared. Instead, emergency powers are being built into the law. Most democracies have special laws to deal with extraordinary circumstances, such as the U.S. had in World War II. "The best system, we think, is to have standby powers available, subject to scrutiny and review by Parliament, but that option has been demolished by the international and local reaction to the declaration of a state of emergency last year." "Denied the best option, we are now to be saddled with the worst." The new law entrenches special powers "to be used arbitrarily and with a minimum of fuss." The minister of law and order can declare any area an unrest area and then make any regulation he deems necessary. This appears to be a case where the government is forcing on the public another "unjust and unworkable" policy such as it has done in the past, which should cause it to "doubt its own judgement when it tries to force a new set of policies on the country." Second, it won't work. "There is no escape for whites in this country from government by the consent of the governed. If it were ever possible for whites to impose their will, colonial-style, on their countrymen, those days are gone. They lack the strength, as the condition of the country testifies."

Botha Reform Falls Between Two Stools

In the "My View" column on the editorial page of the Johannesburg *STAR* in English for 28 May, Allister Sparks writes that "events of the past two weeks illustrate more vividly than ever how the Botha government is falling between two stools with its half-hearted reforms, doing enough to forfeit the confidence of conservative whites but not enough to win credibility in the black community." "You cannot convince blacks that you genuinely want to end white political domination and at the same time convince white conservatives that you do not. Someone has to reckon you're bluffing — and its probably going to be both of them. Which is exactly what has happened." "There is only one way to achieve reform in our kind of situation, and that is by the government taking decisive action that would establish its sincerity beyond doubt. It should declare its acceptance that a transfer of power to the political majority is no longer avoidable and that it is prepared to negotiate the mechanism for this with the true leaders of all communities." The support it would lose from the conservatives would not threaten its hold on power. It has an unassailable majority in Parliament and any defections to the right could be offset by assured support from the left. "Why then does not Mr Botha not do it? For two reasons. First, it requires a calculated willingness to break up Afrikaner nationalist solidarity and President Botha cannot bring himself to do that." He and his whole generation of nationalists may preside over its piecemeal disintegration as the pressures of national crisis force them into unpopular decisions, but none of that is calculated. "Second, I don't believe President Botha has ever contemplated ending white political domination." "That is why there is no decisive commitment. None is intended. White control is meant to stay. So black trust remains unattainable while white trust is steadily eroded. Mr Botha is paying the political price of reformism without gettting the benefits."

Civilized Values Destroyed

The Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 26 May says in an editorial on page 18 that "after Pietersburg, the two clashing forces in present-day South Africa have been identified. It is evident that leftwing radicalism is ever more being matched by rightwing violence. Remove for a moment the buffer of moderates in the center so that radical elements come face to face, and democracy, together with all the civilized values, are destroyed." The paper says at the very moment when rightwing radicalism was showing its presence in the most objectionable form, another development was taking place which could provide the key to peaceful and meaningful coexistence in a country where a majority of people will simply have to find each other if they wish to avoid the racial Armaggedon. "The bill published by Mr Chris Heunis outlining the aim and composition of the proposed statutory council, should be snatched up as a new beginning in the attempts to make reform succeed. It may not be the ideal instrument, but at least it offers an open agenda where valuable inputs can be made to get the broadening of democracy to all in the country going. It is to be hoped," the paper concludes, "that the black leaders, in particular, will be prepared to accept the government's bona fides with this council. Because if they are not prepared to contribute here, reform will remain a dead-end street. And the government, then, should not be blamed."

Reactions to AWB Violence

The Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 May editorializes on page 12: "There are two reactions evident overseas to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB] violence last week at Pietersburg. According to Dr Denis Worrall, our ambassador in London, the Afrikaner is losing sympathy and understanding; according to the London *TIMES* the rightwing revolt is an indication that the government must be serious about reform and recognition should be given for this. It would be safe to assume that both these views are correct. At this stage it is not so clear which impression of the Afrikaner and/or the government will prevail. On the one hand the AWB is known to be planning to drag the name of the Afrikaner deeper into the mud; on its part, the government seems determined to keep on course with its reform program." The paper adds that the government should be aware that its reaction, in light of the rightwing revolt, will be very closely watched overseas, and the impression should therefore not be given that reform, and thus South Africa, have reached a deadend. "The stronger the rightist revolt becomes, the more the government is being asked to keep on course with reform. In that way, it could possibly gain greater understanding — both abroad and here inside the country — which in turn will provide it with more breathing space to move ahead."

Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

In a second editorial *BEELD* says: "Mr Eugene TerreBlanche must think the public is stupid if he now wants to portray himself as a fighter for freedom of speech. Indeed, this is a case of wolf in sheep's clothing, to put it mildly. His AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has a reputation of screaming down people so that they cannot express their views." Referring to such past incidents at Waterkloof, Brits, and Pietersburg, the paper adds that all these were aimed at stopping the National Party from conveying its message. It cites AWB pamphlets which state that those who disrupt NP meetings are trying to stop more people being misled. The editorial concludes: "Freedom of speech? Just like the intolerant left, these people believe that they alone represent and may proclaim the truth. It is in this spirit that they disgraced the name of the Afrikaner at Pietersburg. And yet Mr TerreBlanche can declare innocently: 'Why withhold the right of admission at meetings? The people have a right to know.' If a person has so little respect for one aspect of freedom, one can guess what he thinks of democracy."

Uncertainty About the Future

In an article titled "The Crisis of Reform", Piet Muller, in his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 12 writes: "Reform is probably the most dangerous undertaking a stateman can tackle because it necessarily leads to unrest and political instability during the transition phase." "Yet South Africa is not only expected to carry out its reforms under the spotlight of the international community, but it is continually being shouted at and told what to do and what not to do. No one should believe the reform is merely cosmetic. No reform can be cosmetic if it gives rise to a serious rift in the ruling party. And it is stubborn to speak of cosmetic reform when 40 apartheid laws are abolished at a single stroke." Muller says that instead of praise for what has been done so far, the government only receives criticism and threats of sanctions. "It is this attitude of the world community which is largely responsible for the fact that reform here is going through a crisis." The ambiguity of world leaders has led to fears among white voters that in the end the West will leave South Africa in the lurch as America did with the shah of Iran. "In addition, many South Africans have come to believe that sanctions and international isolation are unavoidable, no matter what South Africa does. If the West wants to see reform succeeding in this country, it will have to say for once that a system of 1-man, 1-vote for a heterogenous country can never offer any solution. Rather it will be a preclude to violence and civil war." It is unfortunate that the message of reform has not been carried across loud and clear, and in particular has not reached the young black radicals and the rightwing whites. The time is past for long and complicated statements. "Now the reasons for reform must be declared regularly. But before that can be done, agreement must be reached on the goals of reform." "Above all, please take the voters into confidence and explain where we now stand and where the next phase is aimed. Nothing makes people so skeptical and riotous as does uncertainty about the future."

Pressure for Sanctions

In an editorial titled "Merciless Pressure", the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 27 May says on page 10: "South Africa has a valid case against sanctions and in justification of the defense force attack on ANC targets in neighboring states. The American reaction is such a revelation of double standards that the world simply cannot overlook it even though it may not say anything. The campaign for mandatory international sanctions is emotional and motivated by misrepresentation of the South African situation. And that includes Bishope Tutu. The truth is that the government is actively busy with reform, committed to a system in which blacks will also have a say in the government of the country." "The Thatcher and Reagan governments are under strong domestic party political and external pressure. They are paying a high price for vetoing the selective sanctions in the Security Council. This is why they have to be hard on South Africa in condemnation and possibly also in deed. South Africa's uncomfortable — and dangerous — situation is that internal policy and actions have become an international matter, no matter how unfair that is. This places a tremendous pressure on the government because whatever it does domestically affects the country's position in the international community. This demands a more dynamic foreign information approach."

Editorial on Police

A second editorial says the South African Police have a proud record of devotion to duty and loyalty to the state. "It is a pity that the loyalty of the police has been called into question by two ministers in public debate. If the actions of a member or members of the force need censure, disciplinary action should be taken. We have already said we believe firm action is needed against the Afrikaans Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] if it attempts to break up meetings of other parties. But at the same time care should be taken not to make martyrs of the rightwing. In these difficult times, this government cannot afford to have such albatrosses around its neck."

Commentary Calls for 'Reassessment' of Reform Process

MB280604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 28 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reactions of foreign media, most notably in Britain, to the recent extreme right-wing violence in South Africa are more than a little ironic.

A note of caution is emerging. In some quarters Western governments are even being warned that they had better start basing their attitudes to this country on a more honest assessment of the facts of its situation.

It seems it has taken the evidence of violent radicalism not only on the left but now also on the right to induce certain influential media figures to make their own reassessement. They have evidently concluded that it would be foolhardy to continue indulging in the popular Western pastime of pretending that nothing in South Africa is changing and that reform is a sham.

Be that as it may, the change is to be welcomed. It is especially welcome when a newspaper like the *TIMES* states that it is time the world showed greater understanding of South Africa's problems before offering help in steering the country into calmer waters.

And when the *DAILY EXPRESS* states bluntly: Anyone who thought there was a simple answer to South Africa's problems should consider the events of the past few days. It is utterly false to pretend that the only divide is between white and black."

From an awareness of the complexity of the South African situation comes a fresh perspective both on reform and on Western governemnt attitudes.

According to the *TIMES*, official actions in the face of violent opposition should be proof to the world that the commitment to reform is more than empty rhetoric.

President P.W. Botha is walking a tightrope between the extremes of left and right, says the *DAILY EXPRESS*, adding that those who truly have the interests of Africans — black and white — at heart will be encouraging him.

The *DAILY MAIL* is sombre in its analysis. It is in situations like this, writes Peter Younghusband, when reason gives way to chaos and despair, than communism or Nazism takes over. South Africa is now threatened by both.

And he also blames the Western powers for showing coolness to President Botha when they should have shown more encouragement, for not giving credit when it was due in the reform process.

No doubt it serves little purpose to point out that it was public pressure created by the media themselves that forced several Western governments to adopt increasingly hostile attitudes to South Africa.

It is more useful now to welcome the note of realism apparent in newspaper comment and to look forward to its being reflected in the actions of governments. It is in their interests as well as in South Africa's to acknowledge honestly the truth that the democratic aspirations and security of the region depend not on the loud claims of extremists but on the sincere efforts of the moderate centre.

The game of pretence — of consistently denigrating those efforts — has done nothing but harm. It has encouraged the radicals and alienated moderates in all communities. A reassessment is certainly overdue.

SWAZILAND

Mfanasibili, Simelane Sentenced to 7, 5 Years

MB281707 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Prince Mfanasibili and Majaji Simelane have been found guilty of attempting to defeat the ends of justice and they were convicted of two counts. On each count Prince Mfanasibili was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment without an option of a fine. The sentences will run concurrently and instead of serving 14 years in jail he will serve for 7 years. Majaji Simelane will also be in jail for 5 years because his sentences run concurrently.

Simelane, who is the former commissioner of police, was found innocent of counts one to five. On passing judgement, the chief justice, Justice Nicholas Hanna, told Prince Mfanasibili that he had been fortunate enough to be born with all the advantage of life ahead of him and held high office in this land. To Majaji Simelane the chief justice said he had worked his way in the police ranks and finally reached the top of his profession. He said he thought it was a sad day for Swaziland today when people such as Majaji and Mfanasibili stood in the dock convicted of extremely serious offenses. He said attempting to defeat the course of justice is regarded by the court as a very grave offense in that it sought to undermine the very fabric of justice and it normally attracts a combined sentence.

The chief justice said Simelane and Mfanasibili's offences must be regarded in a particularly serious light because their attempt to place false evidence before the court was a well-planned and calculated act. He said in carrying out that plan they involved others. He emphasized that the two were the real villains. He said had their plan succeeded the former detainees would have been given very heavy sentences. He said Majaji and Mfanasibili were comically indifferent to the state of the former detainees and selfishly concerned only with their own interests, despite the fact that they had occupied the position of leaders and were trusted by the Swazi nation to set the standards for others.

ZAMBIA

Two French Nationals Held Over SADF Raid

MB281525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Zambian security officials are reported to be holding two French nationals in connection with the raid by the SADF on an ANC camp at Makeni outside Lusaka earlier this month. A spokesman for the French Embassy in Lusaka confirmed today that two Frenchmen were being held, but declined to give more details. An official at the British High Commission confirmed that a Briton had been among three people picked up by security authorities shortly after the attack, but that he had since been released. Zimbabwean police are still holding five Britons for questioning in connection with the South African raid on two ANC targets in Harare on the same day. A spokesman for the British Commission in Harare says three other Britons orginally rounded up for questioning after the attacks have since been released, and a fourth is believed to have been freed.

ZIMBABWE

ANC, SWAPO Representatives Discuss RSA

MB260506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2206 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 25, SAPA — The Namibian and South African struggles for liberation will need more sacrifices by the Frontline States and Africa, the SWAPO representative in Harare, Mr Jesaya Nyamu, said in Harare today, ZIANA news agency reports. He told the "Africa in Struggle" seminar at the National Gallery that South Africa would become more brutal in its destabilisation of Frontline States "as it is cornered by SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa."

Mr Nyamu said South Africa's destabilisation activities could lead "to outright occupation of some Frontline States. Therefore, the Frontline States must strengthen their political unity and defence capabilities and not be taken by surprise," he warned. Mr Nyamu said there were no easy solutions to the Namibian problem. "It is, therefore, up to us, not only the liberation movements, but independent Africa as well to embark on a new serious strategy, both politically and militarily, which would break through the present stalemate in southern Africa," he said.

The ANC representative in Harare, Mr Reggie Mazimba, said in an interview that Africa was an important landmark in the calendar of African unity. [as received] Since the formation of the Organisation [of] African Unity 23 years ago, Mr Mazimba said, many African countries had been freed. "We are left only with South Africa and Namibia." The Frontline States, he said, were dealing with the practical problems of liberation in South Africa and Namibia and needed the political, military and economic support of the OAU and the international community "to safeguard their independence, support the liberation movements and withstand South African attacks."

Mr Mazimba said international sanctions were an important pillar in the struggle against the Pretoria regime. "Sanctions must involve the economic, diplomatic and military isolation of South Africa from the international community," Mr Mazimba said. With a combination of ANC activities inside South Africa and the severing of South Africa's international links, the Pretoria regime would be helpless, Mr Mazimba said. "There is need for political, military and humanitarian support for the ANC," he added.

Earlier an ANC spokesman told the seminar that the ANC was prepared to negotiate with Pretoria "only on the conditions of the ANC."

"We will consult with all people concerned with the future of South Africa and are prepared to negotiate on the conditions of the ANC," the spokesman told the meeting. The spokesman said there was a possibility of an insurrection in South Africa. "We must ask who is going to be able to handle that situation," he said.

Foreign Minister Calls for Strengthening OAU

MB260503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 25, SAPA — Zimbabwe's foreign affairs minister, Mr Witness Mangwende today called on African states to strengthen the organisation of African Unity (OAU) so that it might resist "negative external forces," ZIANA reported. In a speech read on his behalf by the ministry's secretary, Mr Elleck Mashingaidze, at a ceremony to mark Africa day, Mr Mangwende said Africa's efforts for total independence and unity were constantly being threatened by external forces.

He said that although the OAU's objectives included the eradication of colonialism and racism and the promotion of unity among african states, experience had shown this could only be achieved through constant concerted efforts in the strengthening of the pan-African body. "We are happy to note that in certain respects, the OAU has scored many remarkable victories," he said, adding that the special focus on economic issues at last year's OAU summit was a manifestation of the organisation's commitment to the continent's economic liberation.

He said the OAU would this week submit a document on Africa's priority programmes for economic recovery to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's social and economic crisis. "This new focus on economic matters is both a welcome development and a source of hope in the struggle against ignorance, hunger and disease," he said.